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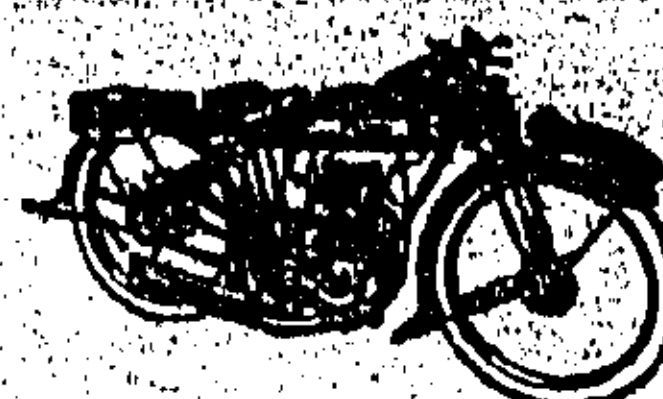
The Hongkong Telegraph.

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TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1925. 日八初月六

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DISQUIETING NEWS FROM COAST PORTS.

ARMED PERSUASION.

The feeling in Swatow, Amoy and Foochow is violently anti-British rather than anti-foreign, the Chinese in these coast ports are openly hostile to the British flag, and the position to-day is as bad as ever it has been, said a local resident, who returned to the Colony on the Haining, in conversation with a Hongkong Telegraph representative this morning.

The port of Swatow is controlled entirely by the Seamen's Union, our informant said, and when the Haining put in last week, the officers and passengers were greeted by hostile shouting on the part of a huge crowd which lined the Bund. A group of Union officials in a motor-boat and brandishing Mauser pistols, prevented by threats, the approach of sampans to the steamer, and it was obvious that anyone attempting to land would do so at considerable risk to his life. The peaceful element in Swatow has been terrorised by the officials of the Union and their satellites, and are being forced to pay heavy taxes ("squeeze") to assist Union funds. H.M.S. Bluebell is still at Swatow.

A number of Europeans boarded sampans and tried to get out to the Haining, but their boats were turned back and the unfortunate boat-people threatened with death. The Haining was to take on board about fifteen missionaries, but these were obliged to stay behind. In Amoy and Foochow, the position is much the same with the immaterial difference that these ports are in the hands of the student fraternity. These districts are supposed to be under martial law and yet the students openly flourish Mauser pistols. The Haining met with the same reception at Swatow. About a dozen students in a motor-boat prevented the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers, though they quickly disappeared from the immediate vicinity of the vessel when the master ordered his guards to point their rifles in their direction.

Confirmation By Master.

Our representative visited Capt. W. C. Stewart, of the s.s. Haining, this morning and in the course of conversation the master agreed with the story told above as to the situation in the coast ports. He mentioned that the Haining came straight down from Foochow as it was worse than useless to make the return calls. He also mentioned that one or two passengers were able to leave his ship by taking up temporary abode on a U. S. destroyer, while one or two others were taken by a Customs launch and landed in a remote spot a little distance away from the centre of the town. He said that he felt keenly that other nationalities, Norwegian, Dutch, and even Japanese should be allowed to work as usual, while a British ship was unable to obtain the services of a single coolie.

PARIS INCIDENT.

RAID ON COMMUNIST OFFICE.

Paris, July 27. Following the publication by the Communist newspaper *Humanite* of an article by the Central Committee of Action against the war in Morocco, urging French troops to fraternise with the Rifis, the police raided the premises of the Committee, which are situated in the offices of the General Labour Union, and seized a number of documents, including a list of members. — *Reuter*.

THE "SUI TAI."

RESUMES MACAO RUN.

The story of how one of the Macao boats of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company has again been put into commission was told to a Telegraph representative this morning by one of the Company officials.

It will be remembered that the s.s. Sui Tai was the first boat to be effected by the strike. On the morning of the 19th. of June, the seaman on board gave notice to the Captain that they were going to leave the ship that afternoon and they were true to their word after the vessel had reached Macao where it has been laid up ever since.

Yesterday afternoon, however, it made the run down to Hongkong, commencing what is hoped to be a regular daily schedule. A very mixed "crew" are on board. In addition to the usual officers, one Chief Engineer from another boat and two Second Engineers, assisted by eight "whites" Russians as stokers, firemen and oilers, are staffing the engine room department. There is a Portuguese lady as a volunteer cook and the work of saloon and cabin "boys" is being performed by Portuguese volunteers from Macao. A few coolies, usually employed on the wharf, are being carried for the purpose of handling ropes, etc. There is a spirit of cheerful determination among all on board, and the boat, in spite of the strict boycott of the Company which is being exercised by the Chinese Seamen's Union, will leave Hongkong every morning at 8 o'clock and return from Macao every afternoon. It is hoped, later on, to get the sister ship, the s.s. Sui An, also on the run by another specially recruited crew of non-Chinese helpers.

We learn that it is not anticipated to put any of the Company's boats back on the Canton run yet, even though there was a return of seamen, as with the present conditions prevailing in Canton it is impossible to discharge or load cargo.

STOP PRESS.

"EGREMONT CASTLE" SINKS.

Manila, July 28. The British steamer Egremont Castle, belonging to the Dowell-Castle Line, which went aground last week on Tubbataha Reef, in the Sulu Sea, slipped off the reef in a squall and sank in a thousand fathoms of water on Sunday morning.

The crew of fifty were saved by a coastguard cutter from Corregidor which is now making for Manila.

The ship's valuable cargo of sugar is lost.

The automatic light of the Reef was not lit when the vessel went aground.

[Messrs. Dodwell and Co. notify us of receipt of news from their Manila agents of the sinking of the vessel, adding that the crew arrived in Manila this morning.]

THE "STAR" FERRIES.

ALL RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

As from this afternoon, all restrictions on Chinese using the "Star" ferries have been removed. The barriers have been taken down and the special constables removed. The Chinese public, however, will take some time to realise the new state of affairs — up to noon only about a hundred had used the ferries. The "Star" Ferry Co. have now two full crews of their old hands back at work.

LOCAL SITUATION.

PRESENT CONDITIONS ANALYSED.

Times Against Strikers.

The local "strike" situation is practically at a deadlock, and it is difficult to see how matters can materially improve until there has been a lifting of the boycott and the return to work of the seamen. There are, undoubtedly, many Hongkong workers now held up in Canton because they are not allowed to return and, with the cessation of steamboat traffic between Canton and Macao, and between Canton and Hongkong, together with the increasing vigilance being exercised by Labour pickets on the land border, it is difficult to see how a great many of these men can possibly return, for the present, at any rate. Many of them wish to return, but, owing to the bad state of trade generally and the boycott, the employers are managing to get along very well without them. The times are not in favour of the strikers, and there will doubtless be very many who will not be taken on again and others who will be re-engaged only on a reduced scale of pay. The Seamen's Guild does not seem very anxious to permit the return to work of its members, but it is, apparently, losing sight of the fact that the non-return of the shipping men is making the return of other men very much less burdensome on the Hongkong business community.

The Colony seems to have reached a point where the supply of labour is in excess of the demand, pending the resumption of normal trade, and the term "strike" is becoming more of a misnomer every day. It has to be remembered that the buying and selling of goods is an indispensable concomitant of everyday life and that, in spite of arbitrary interferences with the normal processes, the flow of trade is bound to resume at no great distant date. The Chinese, any more than ourselves, cannot live without buying and selling, and it is only the question of a short time before the natural law of consumption forces a resumption of the trade flow. But until that flow does re-commence there is no very great hardship in doing without a lot of labour that would, otherwise, be required. That is the position which largely exists to-day in Hongkong; many workers are away and are not being greatly missed and will possibly come back to find that they are not wanted until their compatriots in other spheres of labour create and facilitate a return to normality all round.

Meanwhile, everything seems to be going on well here so far as the essential services of the Colony are concerned. There are ample food supplies; plenty of transport for goods and passengers to and from all parts of the Colony, normal lighting—in fact it is hard to imagine that thousands of the Colony's workers are absent. Building operations seem to be going on as usual, the harbour again presents an animated appearance and there is plenty of day labour to be engaged. The Chinese are still a little short of pork and locally-killed beef, there are but very limited supplies of eggs and poultry, but apart from these two instances there is little or nothing at which to complain. Many supply firms are as yet unable to recommend the delivery of goods, and the average man-in-the-street thinks that something more might be attempted than hitherto to overcome this seeming inability. We ought to be getting back to normal in this respect very much sooner than now seems likely. Perhaps the heads of those businesses concerned will kindly take note.

COTTON INDUSTRY.

WAGE REDUCTION IN BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 27. The Millowners' Association has decided, owing to the depression in the industry, to reduce the wages of cotton operatives by 11½ per cent, beginning on September 1st. — *Reuter*.

HONGKONG'S VOICE.

LETTER TO SIR JAMES JAMIESON.

[To the Editor, Hongkong Telegraph.]

Sir,—As the result of the resolution carried at the meeting held at the Theatre Royal, on Monday evening, I have addressed the following letter to Sir James Jamieson:—

Dear Sir James,—At a very crowded meeting numbering about 800 people held yesterday evening in the Theatre Royal, the following resolution was proposed and not only unanimously carried, but carried with great acclamation, and, as Chairman, I was asked to communicate it to you, and have much pleasure in so doing:—

"That this crowded meeting of Hongkong residents assembled to consider the present crisis in Hongkong and South China, desires to express its confidence in Sir James Jamieson and its admiration of the conspicuous ability with which he is handling the very difficult and trying situation."

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am, Yours very sincerely,

(Sd.) P. H. HOLYOAK.

Yours, etc.,

P. H. HOLYOAK.

Hongkong, July 28th, 1925.

RICE RESTRICTION.

EASING OF REGULATIONS ADVISED.

The Trade Maintenance Bureau, under the chairmanship of Mr. Ho Sai-Kwong, held a meeting at the City Hall this morning when the principal item which came up for discussion was the question of restoring the rice business of the Colony to its natural channels. In order to bring this about it was explained that certain restrictions by the Government for the conservation of food stuffs should be eased, without losing sight of the necessity for a conservation of a sufficient supply of the grain for emergency needs. It was pointed out that the present stocks held by the merchants, amounting to some 200,000 bags, is sufficient for the Chinese population to feed itself for the next three months, and that meanwhile a great deal of business could have been transacted without stocks being affected by the natural process of importation and exportation. As matters stand at the moment merchants are reluctant for many reasons to commit themselves largely in the matter of imports, and it is felt that there is need for the restoration of general confidence by the easing of the regulations now operating against the natural circulation of the commodity. At the same time the money market will have been made easier.

The meeting decided to call upon the two Chinese representatives on the Council to go into the matter. Since the Trade Maintenance Bureau came into being it has helped to speed up the trade of the Colony towards normality. It has helped to restore confidence amongst shippers, and in one direction has rendered valuable service in inducing the cargo coolies and tallymen to return to work. We understand that the Bureau is now endeavouring to restore the steamship services between Hongkong and Canton.

DEATH PENALTY.

HOW CHINESE TREAT INTIMIDATORS.

Fengtien General's Edict.

Special interest attaches to the question of dealing with intimidators, in view of the questions which have been asked in Parliament concerning Hongkong's introduction of flogging powers. The matter was raised again in the House of Commons yesterday, as reported in a telegram elsewhere in this issue. The following, from the *North China Daily News* of July 17th, is of particular interest, showing what a Chinese commander considers the proper penalty for intimidators:—

On Wednesday, the commander of the Fengtien forces in Chapei, who has declared martial law and has begun to deal effectively with the activities of the agitators, issued a further proclamation, which should have a very chastening effect on further attempts by them to intimidate Shanghai labourers who are conscientiously striving to earn an honest living. It is the strongest yet issued and in the concluding sentences of his decree General Shing Shi-lien definitely threatens the death penalty for those who disobey the proclamation.

The full text follows:— "It is my desire to maintain all good causes and to suppress all mischievous activities. The students, merchants, and labourers, excited by the bloodshed on May 30, have gone on strike. This indicates that they are patriots and philanthropists worthy of our sympathy. However, in taking action we must adhere to proper standards and not exceed the limits of propriety. I have repeatedly issued proclamations urging the people to conduct their activities in an orderly manner. Of late I have often heard of lawless persons acting recklessly to the detriment of the peace and good order.

I have been ordered to come to Shanghai for the sole purpose of maintaining peace and order and to this end I have proclaimed martial law. I will protect all activities that have proper motives but will suppress everything that is against the law. I am responsible for the maintenance of peace and order. I hereby once more make it clear to all groups that the Shanghai case is one thing and to take advantage of it to further one's private ends is another. In short, any movement unconnected with the proper cause is an infringement of the law and will be dealt with accordingly.

I treat the people frankly and give due warning before imposing punishments. As the various groups are moved by patriotism and solicitude for public welfare, I am sure that they will refrain from complicating the situation. The advent of our troops is only to ensure the safety of the people. As it is necessary to remedy as soon as possible the chaotic condition of this district and establish peace and order, I earnestly warn the people that, upon the promulgation of this proclamation, all lawless persons or undesirable of any association who dare to transgress the law will be shot in accordance with martial law. Let the people bear this in mind as my words will be translated into action, if the occasion arises."

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY.

PROPOSED APPOINTMENT OF COMMISSION.

London, July 27. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that communications had passed between His Majesty's Government, the United States and other Governments with regard to the proposed appointment of a Commission to inquire into the question of extra-territoriality in China, but these negotiations had not reached a stage at which he could publicly make a statement at present. — *Reuter*.

TROOPS FOR CHINA?

AN INDISCREET QUESTION.

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Saklatvala asked whether any instructions had been issued to the Commander-in-Chief in India in consequence of the Chinese crisis, and if so what were the nature of such instructions.

Earl Winterton replied that it would be contrary to the public interest to answer a question of this kind. — *Reuter*.

SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

BREACH OF UNDER-TAKINGS.

London, July 27.

Speaking in the House of Commons in reply to Labour members, Mr. Austen Chamberlain said that in his recent interview with Mr. Rakovsky he drew Mr. Rakovsky's attention to the character and continuance of activities of which His Majesty's Government had reason to complain, namely the general failure of the Soviet Government to comply with the undertaking of the Trade Agreement that neither party would use its influence to provoke or encourage a movement hostile to the other elsewhere in the world. Mr. Chamberlain did not consider that any useful purpose would be served or friendly relations promoted by a constant stream of detailed complaints. Mr. Davidson declared that members of the Soviet Government openly boasted of their success in undermining the British Empire. Mr. Chamberlain replied that if that were so he thought they had boasted prematurely. — *Reuter*.

NEW SILK DUTIES.

CONFUSION AT BRITISH RTS.

London, July 27.

The new silk duties are responsible for a remarkable situation at Folkestone, Dover and Newhaven where thousands of packages which have been imported are waiting clearance. Customs officials were busy all day on Sunday, which is exceptional, dealing with the congestion, which is attributed to the fact that British retailers have not acquainted the foreign manufacturers properly with the new regulations. Customers have personally to ascertain whether the goods properly are declared, and some idea of the work involved is obtainable from the fact that silk linings and silk trimmings on hats, silk ribbons round boxes of chocolate and scores of other articles are now dutiable. — *Reuter*.

THE STINNES INTEREST.

SOLD TO MEET OBLIGATIONS.

Berlin, July 27.

Despite the previous announcement, there is no longer any question of reorganising the Stinnes concern, but of disposing of some of its most important possessions in order to fulfil its obligations to the banks.

The Stinnes shipping interests at Hamburg are being realised, and the London banking firm of Henry Schroeder has purchased for three million dollars the shares of the Deutsch-Luxemburg Mining Company, of a nominal value of twenty-one million marks, comprising roughly a quarter of the mining company's share capital. The Prussian State has acquired the Rhönish Westphalian Electric Works, the majority of whose shares were in the hands of Stinnes. — *Reuter*.

FLOGGING LAW.

HOUSE OF COMMONS STATEMENT.

FACTS EXPLAINED.

London, July 27.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that no ordinance had been passed in Hongkong permitting the flogging of strikers. He understood that flogging was only permitted under a recent ordinance as a punishment for intimidation with violence and other grave criminal offences. He did not know whether the ordinance was permanent or temporary, and when it was received in England that aspect of the matter would be fully considered, but he was doubtful whether he was likely to receive the ordinance before the House of Commons rose, as it would probably not reach England until the end of the second week in August.

Replying to the Labourite, Mr. Robert Morrison, Mr. Ormsby Gore said that the Governor had informed him that nobody had been flogged, the object of the ordinance being to prevent outrage rather than to inflict punishment. — *Reuter*.

THE MINING CRISIS.

WHAT THE MEN WANT.

London, July 27.

In his conference at 10, Downing Street with the Committee of the Trade Union Congress, which is empowered to act for the miners, Mr. Baldwin was accompanied by Mr. W. C. Bridgeman (First Lord of the Admiralty), Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland (Minister of Labour) and Lieut.-Col. G. R. Lane-Fox (Under Secretary of State for Mines).

An official statement says the Trade Union deputation urged the Premier to make an early pronouncement requesting the owners to postpone their notices, withdraw their proposals and allow the men to work on the terms of the present agreement, pending negotiations. The Premier told the deputation that he hoped to confer with the owners to-morrow.

It is understood from an authoritative source that the deputation suggested that some form of outside assistance for the coal mining industry was necessary if further serious difficulties were to be avoided. — *Reuter*.

SHIPPING CHANGES.

The Kendal Castle, of the Australian-Oriental Line, arrived here on the 21st. instant.

The Bolton Castle, for New York, Boston, via Suez, is to sail on the 30th instant.

The Java-China-Japan Line steamer Tjikarang is expected on or about the 29th. inst. and will sail for usual ports on or about the 4th. prox.

A Baseball League match will be played Wednesday evening, July 29th, between the Hongkong Baseball Club and the Philippine Club at Happy Valley. Game starts at 5 p.m. sharp.

Sixteen Chinese appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning, and were each fined \$2 or four days' hard labour in default for hawking without a licence.

"Chinese Imperialist" and "Humble Citizen."—Your letters cannot appear in the absence of your names and addresses, which, if not for publication, must be sent as an evidence of good faith.

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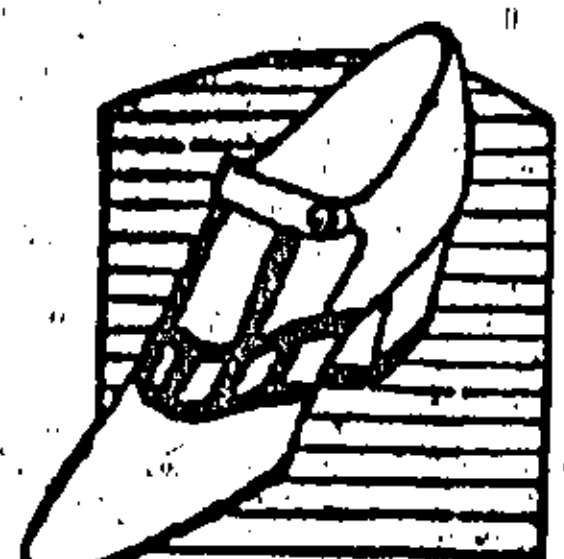
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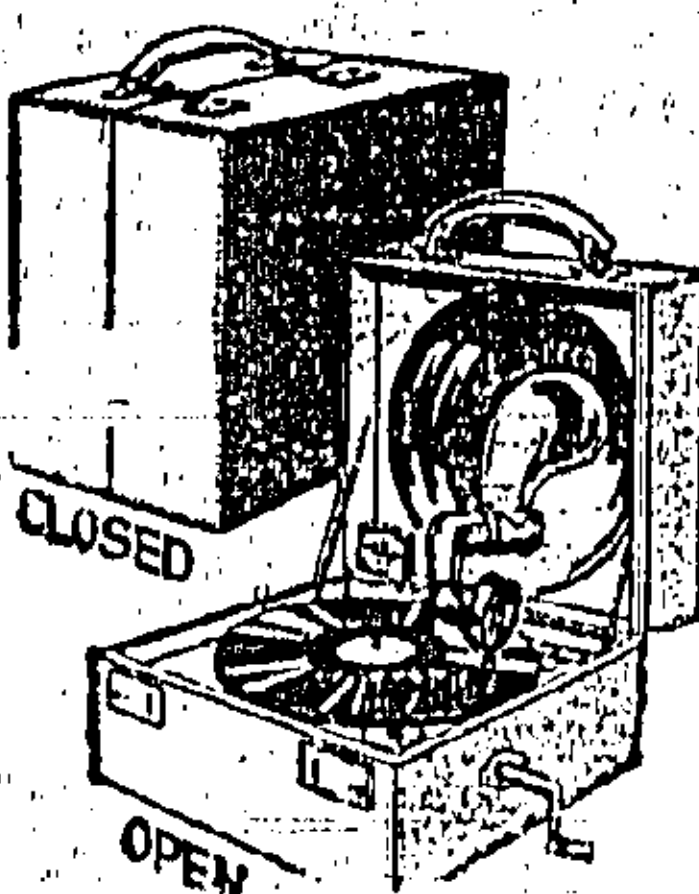
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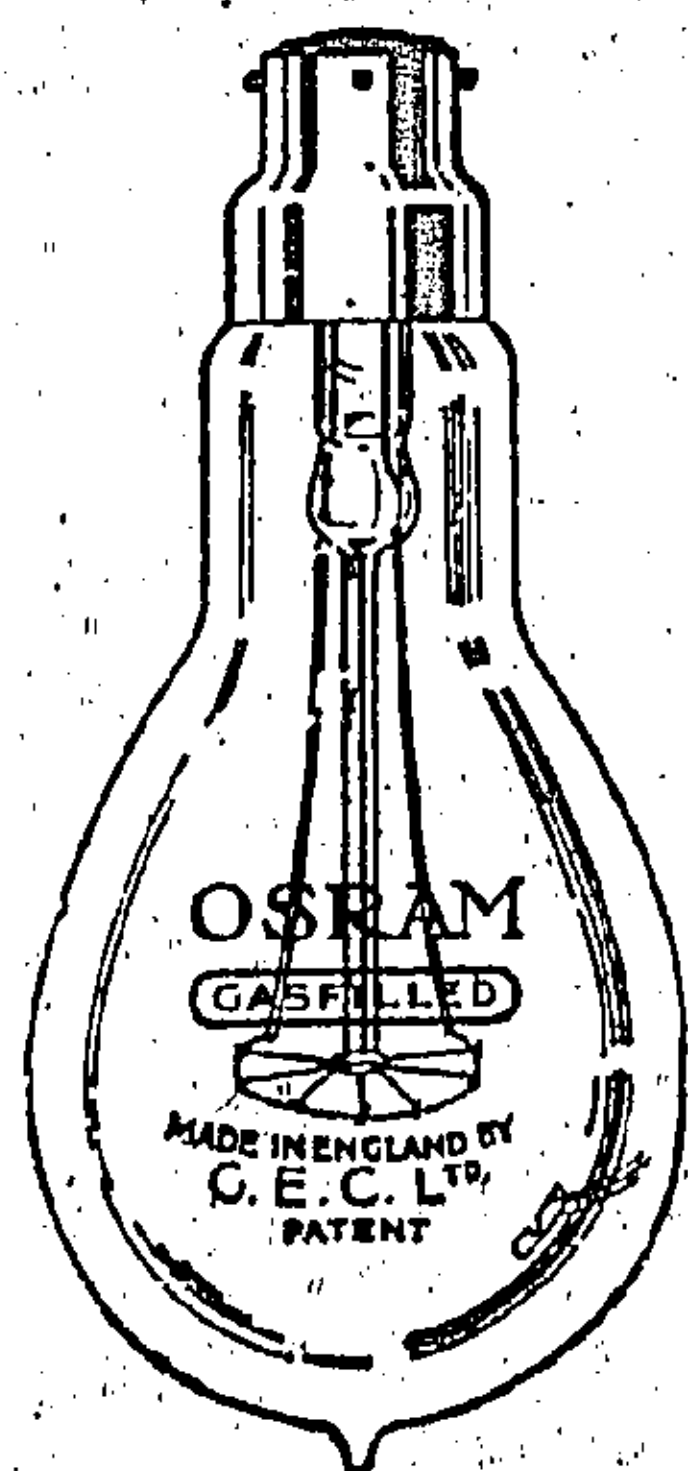
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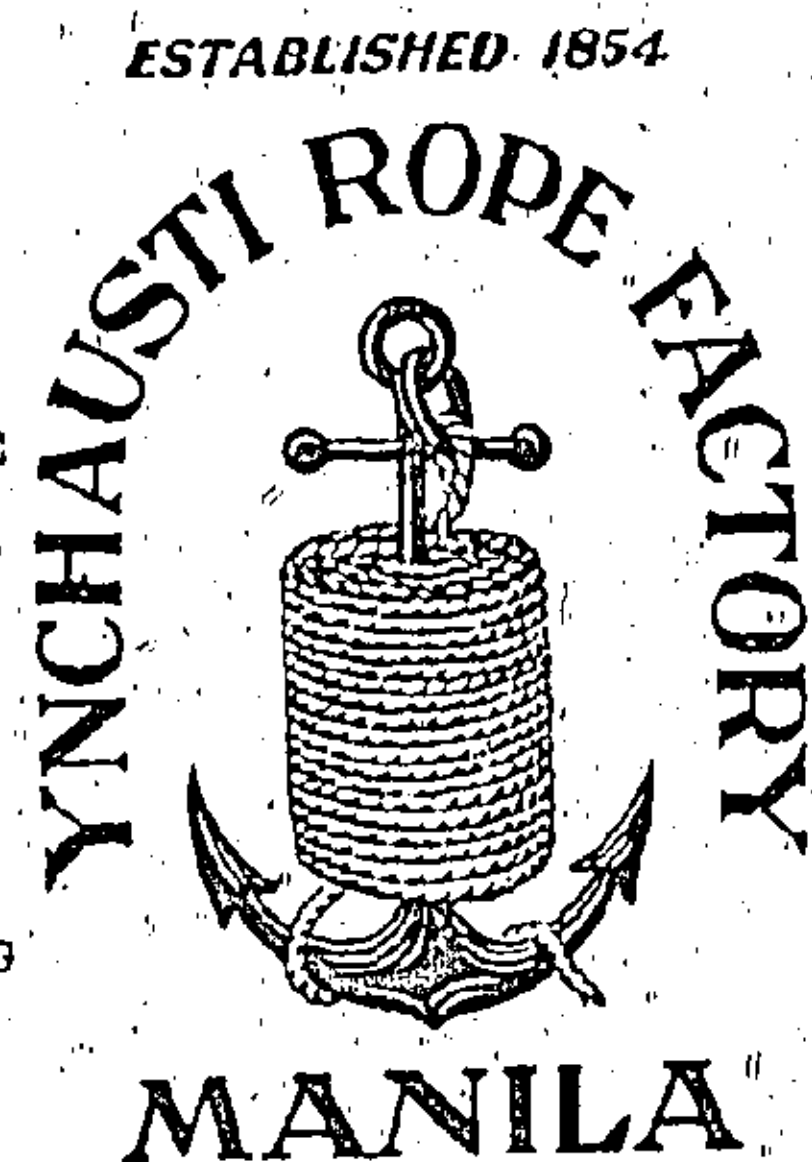
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For the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank-
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Hongkong, 7th January 1925.

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The Telegraph

TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1925.

THE FIRM HAND.

We have been making enquiries in certain quarters "where people are" "in the know" concerning various aspects of the strike problem—where employers have come directly in contact with men who have been intimidated, and where converse has been held with Chinese who are in touch with the undercurrents of the present tide of unrest. The unanimous opinion of all is that one of the most potent factors in the gradual overcoming of the strike has been the firm hand of the Government, and particularly the adoption of measures for rounding up and deporting idlers. Many of the employees who have returned, we are told, have confessed that they would still be "on strike" in the Colony, eating the rice of idleness, and watching and waiting, were it not for the fact that they ran the risk of finding a military and police cordon round their district some morning. This emphasises the truth of the contention that the Chinese understand, respect, and even look for firmness in authority's dealings with them. The masses have shown how much they are like timid children, easily stampeded into foolish actions, and they can just as easily be led back by the strong hand of authority and made to see the error of their ways. Thus has the series of raids and combings-out of our Colony had a very big share in breaking the back of the strike agitation.

But we are told, by these same people we have questioned, that even firmer measures might be considered. While the strike can be overcome, the guilds and unions remain to wield their power—a power of life or death, according to their own claim in some cases. There are those who advocate entire suppression of all labour unions in Hongkong. That is probably impracticable, and could be made to appear unnecessarily harsh. However, there is evident need for control of every such association, with authority to dissolve any guild which shows signs of departing from the legitimate path of fostering industrial progress and adopting political agitation, instead—as practically every one of these associations has done during the past few weeks. Cases have been brought to our notice where the power of the guilds is likely to nullify much of the good which might otherwise come of

the collapse of the Hongkong strike. Where new men have been engaged, they have refused to sign on for any definite term, admitting that they dare not continue in place of the old workers when the latter return. They declare that their guilds—and the notorious Seamen's Union seems the most dreaded—would not allow it. The least these substitutes say they need fear is a merciless thrashing from the old hands, with full union approval. That amounts to a form of intimidation. Is the Government going to permit such interference with the proper development of its present corrective measures? We sincerely trust not. It is an opportune time to introduce legislation which can ensure protection to all honest workers, and nip in the bud any usurpation of mandatory powers by defiant factions. It is incumbent on all who wish the Colony well to see that there be no repetition of the present "midsummer madness." A half victory would be worse than useless. The agents of disorder declare openly that what we are now passing through is merely a dress rehearsal for bigger events in the future. Presumably the 1922 affair was a preliminary test of the stage and the actors. Let us make sure, so far at least as the British Colony of Hongkong is concerned, that this is the final performance.

The Registration Question.

It has been said that the average public meeting can be induced to vote in favour of almost any resolution put before it. That saying recurs to us as we contemplate the endorsement by the huge audience at the Theatre Royal last night of the motion requesting the Government to co-operate in the establishment of a voluntary system of registration of office employees and domestic servants. It would appear that the original intention of the sponsors of the meeting was to ask the Government to legislate for compulsory registration, but that when it became apparent that such a measure would not go through, the resolution was emended to the point of worthlessness, which fact, however, in no way deterred the meeting from approving of its terms. We describe the motion as worthless, because it does not outline even the skeleton of a scheme by which this voluntary registration is to be put into effect, because it does not indicate with whom the Government is expected to co-operate in its establishment, and because its success is obviously dependent on the willingness of the specified employees to register, of which at the moment there is not the slightest evidence. It is easy for Mr. Bird, or anyone else, to talk glibly of a Bureau of registration cards and of photographs of the registered persons, but it would have been very much more to the point had some information been forthcoming as to by whom this machinery is to be provided. As was rightly remarked by a member of the audience last evening, all Mr. Bird's arguments were in support of compulsory registration by law; yet he was the principal spokesman in favour of a voluntary scheme. Incidentally, was Mr. Bird not a trifle astray on facts when he stated that there is at present in force compulsory registration of Europeans for essential services? After the 1922 strike, the Government brought forward an Ordinance on those lines, which was, however, strongly opposed by the Unofficial Members of the Council and, as a result, withdrawn. Mr. Bird himself speaking and voting in favour of that course. The scheme then contemplated was a far less rigor-

ous measure than has been advocated in regard to servants, merely requiring those registered to state what essential services they could perform in the event of an emergency, without recourse to photographs, references as to character or other measures which advocates of servant-registration are so fond of urging. Yet it was turned down because those to be affected resented its provisions. We commend a remembrance of these facts to those who profess to see no valid objections to a much more rigid scheme of registration of Chinese employees.

Evading Obligations.

In our news columns yesterday we gave publicity to some outspoken remarks by a local broker on the question of the failure of the June Settlement, and we think that the views therein expressed will have met with the general approval of our readers. When the Government first proposed to have anything to do with the anomalous position which had been created by the closure of the local stock exchanges just before the June Settlement Day, it was on the basis of upholding the sanctity of contracts. It was generally felt that the advent of the strike through the schemings of the Bolsheviks in Canton should not be allowed to disturb to any undue extent the equanimity of the "share market," or result in the tumbling down of share quotations, and the recognition of the fact that share-dealing contracts have a sanctity like any other contracts was urged as being in the best interests of all. Then the Government thought that the best way was to have as little to do with the postponed Settlement as possible and it contented itself by legalising the postponement, leaving brokers and clients to settle up in the ordinary way. The disappointing feature of the situation to-day is that advantage on the part of many has been taken of the peculiar circumstances to refuse to honour their contracts. In the midst of much honest endeavour to effect a settlement all round, there is a mass of business immorality which redounds but little to the credit of operators and some of the brokers. There are some men who say they cannot pay when it is known very well that they could (the shortage of credit is being exploited) and there are those who made profitable contracts openly stating that they are not prepared to compromise and will exact the full value of their contracts. The honest man involved is faced with disaster just as are a good many of the brokers. It is true to say that the position is absolutely unparalleled in the history of share-broking here and that the position is being heightened by the light-hearted throwing away of integrity on the part of those who would be the first to deplore the loss of integrity in others if the shoe were on the other foot. It has already been foreshadowed by His Excellency the Governor that the stock-exchange business of the Colony will be put on a better basis, and if any argument were needed as to the desirability of that procedure then the present debacle would provide argument enough. The whole of the present difficulties arise out of the uncontrolled dealings in forward shares—men making contracts beyond their means to meet and trusting to the fluctuations of the market to leave them in on the right side. It is this aspect of the local share transactions that will have to engage the most serious attention of our legislators. The members of the two principal share dealers' associations also have the raising of their status largely in their own hands.

REGISTRATION OF SERVANTS.

ARGUMENTS FOR A VOLUNTARY SCHEME.

We have received the following letter for publication:

Sir,—Having opened a Domestic Servants' Employment and Registration Bureau a short time before the strike began, I should like to lay my views before the public with a view to improving the organisation as it stands at present. I may say that the organisation is only in an embryo stage, and, although it is in working order, modifications may be necessary from time to time. Registration cards are already available, these being made to contain photo, thumb-print, signature, etc., of the servants.

His Excellency the Governor has pointed out the difficulties likely to be experienced by an attempt to enforce compulsory registration; and it must be apparent to all that the danger of any measures taken in this direction becoming insuperable would be very great. But whilst anything of a compulsory nature might be impracticable, I am of opinion that a system of voluntary registration would ultimately be of much value. The idea of registration of servants generally has recently been strongly opposed in the press, some of the arguments against it being that photographs are unreliable, and that thumb-prints are associated, solely with the province of crime. As regards photographs, it is common knowledge that most passports in use rely to a great extent on them; which should be sufficient argument in their favour. Referring to thumb-prints, I believe it is not unknown in dealing with natives of the East, to accept thumb-prints in lieu of signatures (or in addition to them); e.g. in the case of native pay-rolls in establishments in the army of India. In addition, I believe many important mercantile firms here use them in connection with pay-rolls, etc. Surely such recognised use of thumb-prints ought to be sufficient to dispel their association with crime. It seems to me that the two objections mentioned cannot be considered to be of a very grave nature.

On the other hand, I think voluntary registration would be productive of a much higher standard of efficiency amongst servants. My reasons are:

- (1) One would stand a much better chance of knowing exactly who one's servants were. Record cards would be difficult to "fake". Photographs, of course, might be changed, but the same would hardly apply to thumb-prints.
- (2) Record cards would encourage servants to do better work, as these certificates, if satisfactory, would provide them with a greater guarantee of future employment and enhanced wages.
- (3) Were a servant, as has been suggested recently as a possibility, to receive an undesiredly adverse conduct mark by an unreasonable employer, he could destroy his card and thus place himself in a position of not having registered at all; though in a case of this kind, the Registration Bureau will take reasonable measures for the reinstatement of apparently wrongfully discharged servants.

Thus it seems to me, that a voluntary scheme of registration is highly likely to avoid both evils of:

- (1) The possibility of becoming inoperative and,
 - (2) The possibility of a servant's career being blighted by any injustice on the part of an employer, whilst the full benefits of increasing the status and efficiency of those servants who came within its scope would be maintained and multiplied.
- I may say that I have written to the Government Department concerned and have asked that the Government supervise the Bureau. As yet, no reply has been received by me. Should the Government agree to supervise it, all well and good. On the other hand, should they refuse, the various Residents' Associations might be willing to elect a representative each to form a supervisory Committee.

Before proceeding any further, I would like your readers to know that a copy of the above was handed to the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoake prior to last night's meeting, but was apparently overlooked during the discussion on the subject.

The main and apparently the only objection in the minds of the speakers at yesterday's meeting was that a private Bureau would

DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS ALWAYS ROOM FOR A MAN OF FORCE, AND HE MAKES ROOM FOR MANY.—Emerson.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 2s. 3.15/16d.

Mao's Cafeteria will not reopen until Saturday.

The Empress of Russia left Shanghai at 11.30 a.m. on Sunday and was due at Nagasaki at 5 o'clock this morning.

As from August 1st, the following charges are to be made for meals at the Hongkong, Peak and Repulse Bay Hotels.—Breakfast, \$1; lunch, \$1.50; dinner, \$1.50.

The twenty-ninth annual general meeting of the United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd., is advertised to be held in the offices of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on Tuesday, August 11, at 11.30 a.m.

"Predestination" will be the subject of this week's public lecture of the Hongkong Lodge of The Theosophical Society, 16, Queen's Road Central, on Wednesday, July 29th, at 5.45 p.m. The Public are cordially invited. —Advt.

Mr. John Fleming, of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, left by the P. & O. Mantun on Saturday for a short holiday in England. During his absence the interests of the firm in Hongkong will be in the charge of Mr. E. Frost Hardman.

LATE MR. F. G. BECKE.

FUNERAL LAST EVENING.

The funeral of the late Mr. F. G. Becke took place at Happy Valley yesterday afternoon, and there was a large attendance of friends and former colleagues. The Rev. G. R. Lindsay conducted the graveside ceremony. Among those present were Messrs. A. Morrison, G. J. Harman, E. C. Tregillus, G. E. Wetton, J. W. Brown, D. S. Green, J. Owen Hughes, J. C. Saunders, W. A. Eustace, A. Ogilvie, D. Ogilvie, Capt. R. D. Thomas, E. J. Ainslie, W. H. Whitley and many others.

Wreaths were laid on the grave from the following: Messrs. A. Morrison and W. G. Jarvis (Kowloon Customs), M. Manuk, E. J. Ainslie, R. D. Thomas, G. E. Wetton, J. C. Saunders, Mr. and Mrs. S. E. Green and Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. T. Bolt and family, Mr. and Mrs. Frith and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Tregillus, P. T. and Miss Farrell, Capt. and Mrs. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. Ogilvie, Don and Pearl, Mr. G. Harman, Mr. P. J. Austin, Mr. G. W. Davis, The officers and Companions of Victoria Chapter, the W. M. and Members of Ararat Lodge of Ark Mariners, the Officers and Members of Victoria Preceptory and Priory, the W. M. and Members of Zetland Lodge, and the W. M. and Members of Eother Mark Lodge.

AUSTRALIAN SEAMEN.

EXTENSION OF STRIKE.

Melbourne, July 26.—The seamen's strike has been gradually extending since the deregistration of the union on June 4. Over 70 vessels are now idle at Australian ports including 46 at Sydney and 22 at Melbourne. Thousands of seamen and others are idle and many industries are beginning to feel the effects of the strike. —Reuter.

make possible the exploitation of servants through the administration of that Bureau arranging for or conniving at frequent changes of employment by those servants, thereby bringing into the Bureau increased fees. It should be fairly obvious that this is a weak suggestion as there is no doubt at all, keeping in view the fact that such a Bureau to be successful must enjoy a full measure of confidence both from employer and employee, such a policy would be absolutely suicidal so far as the continued existence of the Bureau was concerned. Yours etc.

P. H. SHAW
Hongkong, July 26th, 1925.

BIG PUBLIC MEETING.

HONGKONG AND THE CHINA CRISIS.

THE BOLSHEVIK MENACE.

The Theatre Royal was packed to overflowing last night when a very representative gathering was held on the call of the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak (Senior Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council) to discuss and pass resolutions on the present China crisis. Exceptional public interest was displayed in the meeting, a number of resolutions were unanimously endorsed and many interesting speeches were delivered. The chair was occupied by Mr. Holyoak, those also present on the platform being the Hon. Sir Henry Pollock, K.C., the Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster, the Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird, Messrs. W. S. Bailey, J. Owen Hughes, W. H. Bell and W. A. Dowley.

The Chairman's Speech.

The Chairman, in opening the meeting, said: Ladies and gentlemen, the hour for which this meeting is called having passed and it having been necessary to transfer it to the Theatre, as from the first I anticipated it would be, we will now proceed with the business of the evening. I am one of those who believe that a public meeting should only be called on rare occasions, but that when justification arises it is of very great value. Well, ladies and gentlemen, it has been perfectly evident to anyone who knows anything whatever about the psychology of the Colony, that that situation arose many days ago and a public meeting was clamoured for, and I personally have been asked, again and again, to call a public meeting as the senior Unofficial member, and in the end decided to do so in the interests not only of the Colony but of the much wider questions that are involved.

The Chinese Unofficial members have desired me to state that their absence this evening is not due to any want of sympathy whatsoever, but to the feeling that possibly resolutions might be adopted which might be embarrassing to them later in the nature of legislation, if they did not have an opportunity of studying them before. It is a view which I sympathise with, and which I feel you all will sympathise with, because they have proved themselves throughout this strike, as I know well from inside sources, men who from the first did their utmost to prevent it and after it occurred have done their utmost, in conjunction with the Chinese community, to mitigate the results of the strike; and we have been helped more than I can say by loyalty of the Chinese who have remained and have assisted in one way or another to carry on and maintain the essential services. (Applause). This, I think, deserves saying from a British platform during a strike by the Chinese against the British in a British Colony. If there is one thing more than another for which the British nation perhaps deserves recognition, it is for its fairness in an argument, and I desire to state here, from my personal knowledge, that many of the Chinese have played the game and many of Chinese employees have remained loyal to their posts whilst others have left. To those who have remained we desire to pay this tribute to honest admiration that they have not been intimidated by unknown fears of what might come to them.

The reasons for the present meeting, ladies and gentlemen, are in the first place that we might deal with two local questions, which are more or less domestic, and after that with resolutions which deal more especially with the great interests which Great Britain has not only in Hongkong but throughout China. The first of the two resolutions makes local representations upon the strike. The third, fourth and fifth deal more particularly with the political situation and more especially in so far as it affects South China, in which we are peculiarly interested. The last resolution details a telegram to be sent home to the "Press" with the hope that it may correct some of the false impressions existing by a plain statement of the Truth.

No Cause to Strike.

I ask you now to suffer me for a few moments whilst I venture to discuss the resolutions in particular, and the points arising out of them, before putting them to the meeting.

For the second time in less than three years this Colony has

been faced with a strike that must have disastrous economic effects on the Chinese and ourselves alike. Whatever may be said of the first strike, this time, there was absolutely no cause or justification for it. The workers and employees had no grievance, complete harmony prevailed everywhere, they did not want to strike. The memories and discomfort of the last strike and the non-fulfilment of false promises by the labour unions, were too fresh in the memories of most of them to do so; yet, at the bidding of alien agitators from Canton, and as the result of intimidation, they fled in terror, and for five weeks we have been dealing with the consequences.

Bolshevik Conspiracy.

What of the future? Ladies and gentlemen, it must first be realised and stated that we have no quarrel with the Chinese, with whom for over 70 years we have lived and worked upon terms of the closest friendship and mutual trust. They have no real grievance against us, nor we with them, and the cause of the strike and the present trouble must be looked for in other directions, than to Chinese sources. The fact is that for long past the Bolshevik conspiracy has been abroad in all parts of China, and more especially since the support given it in the South by the late Sun Yat-sen to propagate the Bolshevik principles, which openly set out to destroy the very principles of civilization, of law and order, and of international trade, and which is specially directed at the present moment against the British, must ultimately re-act upon those nations which at present are disinclined to accept the burden of the fight, but who ultimately will be dragged into the whirlpool of trouble which must embrace the whole civilised world, unless the threatening growth of China is cut out ere it grows too late and even, the missionaries who to-day have thrown in their lot in the support of the principles now dictated by Bolshevism, have reason to flee in terror from the aftermath which it is likely to provoke. (Applause).

Believing this, as we do, resolution No. 2 is proposed not in any spirit of antagonism to our ancient Chinese friends, but with the sincere belief that by the eradication of the Bolsheviks from their midst lies not only the hope of international salvation in all dealings with China, but in the preservation of her own rights and country from utter destruction. (Applause).

Ladies and gentlemen, with this introduction I beg now formally to move from the chair the first resolution:

"It is recommended that no wages be paid for June to returning strikers and that careful revision of terms and conditions be made upon their re-employment."

A Little Less Mercy.

In support of this resolution I may state that in the first place the law says it is unnecessary to pay any wages for June, and that you can even recover damages from the servant who has left without warning. In the second place I know—and I think I may fairly say that I am authorised to state—that the principle of the Government institutions throughout the Colony, be it the Civil Government, the Army or Navy, is that no returning striker will be employed unless he is absolutely essential; and that in that case he will only be employed on a lower grade than that at which he left. (Applause). Far be it from me to advocate a policy of retaliation, but as I have said before, this is the second strike within three years. The settlement of the last strike was responsible for very many sor-

rows and employees going out. In the usual British way we were a little soft and a little over-just and generous in the settlement which was made on that occasion, and we hoped it might never occur again. It has occurred again, and without any desire to be vindictive, I think that the Colony ought to see that these strikes cannot recur without the consequences being placed upon those who provoke them. (Applause). I have already stated, and I believe to be a fact, that those who left our employment, were the dupes of a spirit of intrigue which brought them out, and might possibly have brought them out in spite of anything and everything we could have done in this Colony to prevent it. Nevertheless, ladies and gentlemen, I think it is desirable that we should register our feeling upon that point with the spirit certainly of justice and possibly of mercy, but with a little less mercy than was registered last time, because it was abused. (Applause).

Mr. W. S. Bailey.

Mr. W. S. Bailey said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in seconding this resolution. These strikers have done their utmost to paralyse our trade. No business or Colony can exist indefinitely without adequate incomes. The economic losses of both European and Chinese businesses are alike very heavy and must seriously react on staffs employed and on wages paid for some time to come.

There appears no just cause for this strike, the employees having absolutely nothing of which to complain. British firms, especially British shipping firms, the most liberal and generous of employers, distributing yearly thousands of dollars' gratuity to employees, together with other benefits—these firms have been discriminated against and all their vessels abandoned while rival vessels under the Chinese flag and paying lower wages have been allowed to run.

Businesses in the Colony, both Chinese and European, have lost money right through this strike and have paid salaries and wages not from profit but from capital, thereby reducing the earning power of these businesses and preventing them, however willing they may be, from giving employees in future the same liberal terms and gratuities as formerly. Unity and Determination.

An attempt has been made to starve us out financially by cutting off our sources of income. That attempt has only failed of complete success by the splendid unselfish work of our own people, our own residents of all races, and by the loyal service of the many Chinese workers who have stood so faithfully by us. With such complete unity and cheerful determination as has been shown we could never be beaten, but surely our first duty is to reward those who have so worked for us and not the strikers whose action has so deeply injured both us and them. (Applause).

There may be some who would formerly have dealt even more leniently with strikers, but later developments have certainly warranted their adoption of a stronger attitude in this respect. By leaving without notice strikers have dismissed themselves and forfeited for a month's pay in lieu of notice and to prosecution, and it would be due to us and due to our loyal employees that returning strikers be dealt with thus strictly according to British law, otherwise there could be no security for future traders or workers of any nationality in the Colony. But justice should be tempered with mercy, and we ask only the cancellation of the strikers' wages for June, although we cannot forget that the mercy shown by us after the strike of 1922 was apparently mistaken for weakness on our part.

Let us be merciful as expressed by the resolution, but strong and just, just to ourselves, to our wives and families and to our loyal workers who have so suffered and will suffer by this strike. I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to support our laws and Government and support the interest of our own people and our loyal helpers by voting unanimously for the resolution. (Applause).

Voluntary Registration.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, the next resolution deals with a highly controversial subject, and I know how difficult it is to deal with, because I have been dealing with it for a considerable time, mostly behind the scenes and certainly before this strike arose, and I therefore know something of the difficulties with which it is surrounded. I personally do believe a voluntary system of registration—not a compulsory system because any compulsory system involves penalties on both sides in connection with employers and employees—is not only possible but ought to be brought into force. I will now content myself with proposing the following resolution, and will leave it to Mr. Bird to deal further with it in his remarks as seconder:

Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird.

The Hon. Mr. H. W. Bird said: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen, in rising to second the resolution now before the meeting, I do not for one moment suggest that if the registration of domestic servants becomes an accomplished fact, it will prove to be a panacea for all our troubles, but it is my honest belief that it would be to the general benefit of the community if registration were undertaken on the right lines. We should think of those who are coming after us and endeavour to make this type of so-called strike, where the actual strikers had no grievance, more difficult. Although I do not suggest that such registration would stop strikes, it is my opinion that it would be a partial safeguard. It would be a form of combination on the part of employers to counter the combination of employees, and that is recognized all the world over as equitable. (Applause).

The objections to registration which I have heard expressed, and read of in the papers, do not strike me as very serious. I cannot see why it should cause discontent. All of us have been accustomed ever since the war began, to obtain passports with our photographs in duplicate. We submit without a murmur to the indignity of stating our ages, our physical disabilities, our distinguishing marks. (Laughter). Why should Chinese domestics take these matters more to heart than we do? (Applause).

There is in force at the moment compulsory registration for Europeans, by the police authorities, in connection with essential services. All domestics at home have a form of registration under the National Insurance Act. Moreover it is the custom here with a number of the large business concerns to register all their Chinese staff who are in permanent employment. Furthermore, all indentured labour is registered through the S. C. A., and I am told there is never a murmur against it.

As regards finger prints I do not consider that is absolutely necessary. The photograph in duplicate, one on the card to be filed at the Bureau, and the other on the card held by the domestic, is all that would be necessary, and it could be made an offence punishable by a fine for any one to tamper with a registration card.

Registration By The Government. Because the law has been operative in Ceylon, as we are told, only seems to me to show that it is no longer necessary there, and should such registration become law in this Colony it will probably die a natural death if it is found there is no longer any call for it.

To my mind it is necessary that this registration if carried out should be done by the Government. There is no reason for it to be a financial drag on the Colony, for the fees for registration should far more than pay for the personnel of the office. A registry office run as a private concern does not appeal to me. I have had some experience of such offices, and from the attitude of some of them it would seem that it is to their interest for one to change one's servants as often as possible. (Laughter).

As regards an employer giving a servant a bad character without due cause, I think it will be found that people are too afraid of the law of libel to make that objection a serious one.

As regards written characters these are useless unless accompanied by a photograph, as one never knows whether the character produced was ever written for the individual who presents it. The ones used are generally written by a resident who has long since left the Colony, so that there is no means of verifying same.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am still to be convinced that there is any valid objection to the official registration of servants save the trouble entailed and if it is to

the interest of the community that it should be undertaken, then that objection should be overruled. With these remarks, Sir, I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution now before the meeting. (Applause).

A Talkoo Suggestion.

Mr. J. Russell (Talkoo) thought the matter might be very easily arranged by the various Residents Associations forming Servants Registration Bureaux. The Peak Residents Association could look after the Peak, and Kowloon Residents Association could deal with the servants on the Kowloon side. He thought a system of voluntary registration would meet the case. In many places steps had been taken upon this subject, and he did not see why something similar could not be done here. (Applause).

Mr. L. M. Whyte suggested that the registration might be made general in order to avoid any invidious distinction. At the present time Europeans had to have passports, and he thought that system might be extended to the Chinese community. (Applause).

The Chairman said that, personally speaking, he did not think there was the slightest hope of any legislation being enacted at the present time. If it was proved that there was sufficient interest in voluntary registration, the Government might be encouraged to go further with it. That was why the resolution had been put before them, perhaps as they might think in a lukewarm and somewhat mild manner, but it was with the view to trying to get the Government to back some form of registration of servants. Personally, he did not think there was so favourable an opportunity of introducing such a form of registration as at the present moment. Two weeks ago every servant who remained in the Colony was scared stiff by an imaginary dagger drawn upon a piece of paper and left upon the office desk. He (the servant), believed his life was threatened. Now he was asking for a bit to say he had been employed and that he had given faithful service during the strike? Why? To protect himself against the Hongkong police and not against any imaginary dagger. (Applause).

The Chairman went on to refer to the raids now being made by the police, adding that the terrorists were now in turn being terrorised. The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was unanimously carried.

Speeding Up of Negotiations.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, we now come to what I regard as the serious part of the programme, for which this meeting was called, and that is for dealing with the crisis with which we are all faced and particularly the merchants throughout China, and the fact that unless something is done soon, conditions are going to be extremely serious for us all. The third resolution which I beg to propose says:

"That in view of the extremely heavy losses being suffered by all British traders here and in China, present negotiations should be accelerated as much as possible, consistently with retaining all treaty rights, but it is the unanimous opinion of this meeting that no discussion concerning revised customs tariff or extraterritoriality should be begun while anti-foreign disturbances and boycott continue in any part of China or Hongkong."

Mr. J. Owen Hughes: Ladies and gentlemen, before I formally second this resolution, I think I should be expressing the opinion of this meeting if I were to congratulate the promoters for having given us an opportunity of expressing our views at a time of such importance and consequence to this Colony. (Applause). I know that this has not been an easy matter. I know that in the minds of the promoters of this meeting they have seriously considered the best interests of the Colony, and the interests of the British community primarily, and of our loyal and friendly Chinese, to see in what way they could best be served and at the same time to assist the Government in the difficult task that lies before them. (Applause).

I very fully endorse what has been stated from the chair, that in this trouble we have no quarrel whatsoever with the Chinese. We who have lived here for many years, know full well the worth of the Chinese merchants. It is, however, not my place at the moment to discuss these matters as they are dealt with in the other discussions which are coming before the meeting. Our trouble, ladies and gentlemen, arises from forces quite outside this Colony. It commenced in 1918. The first attack, I remember rightly, was made in America. Since then we have had it in India, in Egypt, in Palestine and various attempts have been made in England itself. But Sir, I am one of those who believe that this is the greatest and last attack of

rank Bolshevism on the British Empire and British institutions. (Applause), and while we desire a settlement of this trouble as early as possible, we shall not give way any of our rights by Treaty.

It seems to me that unfortunately, people at home, in order to get some knowledge of Hongkong, have merely looked up a map and have discovered simply a pin-point on the coast of China. By the map they lose sight of the fact that we have in this great port, vessels in the course of a year entering and clearing, amounting to 40 million tons. We totalled in 1924 a matter of from 60 to 70 millions sterling in imports and about 10 millions less in exports. I feel very certain that the Home Government will welcome an expression of the opinion of responsible business people in Hongkong as to the present situation. I am sure we are all very pleased to see the announcement made by the Prime Minister at a meeting the other day at Liverpool, when he stated that there would be no delay in considering with sympathy and generosity the legitimate requirements of China. I am sure, Mr. Chairman, that the voice of this meeting will be helpful to the Government at the present juncture, and with these remarks I have very much pleasure in seconding the resolution proposed from the chair. (Applause).

The resolution was carried unanimously.

Confidence in the Government.

The Chairman: Ladies and gentlemen, the fourth resolution really amounts to a vote of confidence in the Government. As you will have noticed from Press reports within the last few days, the Labour party, in their supreme ignorance of conditions existing out here, have seen fit to attack and criticise the emergency regulation which was enacted by the Governor in Council for the protection of this place, and which was agreed to wholeheartedly by the Chinese, as much as by the British representatives. The resolution asks you to endorse that regulation as being necessary under the circumstances and in no wise different in policy from that adopted at home under exceptional circumstances. We ask you as a natural corollary, to endorse the policy of His Excellency the Governor in the general conduct of the strike. I have been associated with him very closely, as others have, and I do not think anyone could fail to be struck not only with the immediate way in which he sacrificed his own home leave, which was then due, and the meeting with his wife, but the way in which he has acted since the strike broke out. No one could fail to be filled with admiration at his administration. He is worthy of every support we can possibly give him. (Applause).

Be it resolved:

"That having regard to the recent criticisms in the House of Commons concerning emergency regulations enacted by the Governor in Council to deal with abnormal and threatening conditions, this meeting desires to express the approval of the foreign community and all right thinking Chinese, of such regulations as being absolutely necessary under the circumstances, and the entire confidence of the community in the actions of the Governor throughout this crisis, and is of opinion that his firm attitude and strong measures have thus far prevented a serious outbreak of violence."

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster.

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster: Sir, ladies and gentlemen, I consider it a great privilege to have been invited to second this resolution, more particularly as my public utterances have not been always on the side of laudation. The function of every government in every well-organised state is the maintenance of law and order. That is its first function, and in a well-organised and quietly conducted state it is not very difficult, because it is assisted by ready-made laws which it has to administer and by the passive co-operation of the great mass of the population in normal times. Therefore, it is possible for a Government to proceed to its second function and that is the removal of all evils in the state, whether moral, social or physical. In a time of emergency—and we are in a time of emergency now—the functions of the government revert to their primary order, the maintenance of peace, and it is not possible with the ordinary machinery of government to secure that without something more than passive cooperation by the law-abiding sections of the community. Their active cooperation is required and the law sometimes requires strengthening. In handling this situation, Sir Edward Stubbs has not been found wanting. At the very beginning, before he started taking the population into his confidence, he said he was going to see it through

and he relied on our co-operation to help him. (Applause).

A State of War.

Since then the trouble has not been easy, and the troubles are not those of a strike in which a section of the community, demanding better conditions, leave their work in the hope that they may bring their employers to a different point of view. It is not a revolution in which one section of the community, unable to achieve its ends without force, seeks by the use of force to achieve its ends, but it is actually a war by an external government seeking to establish itself in power by the utilisation of every anti-foreign element, every disgruntled element and every Bolshevik element it can lay hands on. This government has only been established a little more than a month and while the mercenaries who have established themselves in power were being driven out, those people were sheltering in the hospitable dwelling houses of this capitalistic and Imperialistic Colony. (Applause). Before these leaders left our hospitable shores they told us they were establishing a new Government, and they asked us to see what they would achieve in three months' time. (Laughter). We have seen half of it, and we are quite prepared to see the other half. (Renewed laughter). Their methods of conducting this war have been directed to driving all the foreign element out of China, and then to raise behind them such a surge of so-called patriotism that they may be driven along to Peking. Their first effort was to drive every man and woman and child, whether they were there as traders or as missionaries, away from all outlying stations and drive them for protection to other flags. Their second method was to start an armed and unprovoked assault on the small concession of Shamen near Canton. Their third method has been to attempt to destroy the very foundations of life and business in this Colony, and to do this they would gladly have taken advantage of any industrial disturbance, but at the time there was none and so they made use of their printing presses to print leaflets which were distributed among loyal employees threatening them with the red dagger to themselves, and worse than that, the red dagger to their wives and families, if they did not immediately leave their employment.

Paid Intimidators.

It was necessary for the Government of Hongkong to counter that measure and they countered it by a censorship which, in a large measure, prevented the dissemination of these leaflets. The next move of this hostile Bolshevik government was to send paid intimidators to the Colony to threaten, openly and covertly, poor amahs, servants and lift men, and other lowly paid employees. Sometimes they did it by word of mouth, and when they did so the Government offered rewards and threatened the ordinary punishment of the law to the intimidator. But they did not always do so by word of mouth. I have myself seen a red chill drawn out of a man's pocket and across his throat as showing what the red dagger would have in store if he did not leave. It was then necessary for the Government to introduce another emergency measure—the cat. (Applause). Can you wonder that these paid intimidators should telegraph to the Labour Party in London to protest against the cruelty of the Hongkong Government? They were fooled, not by the imposition of the cat but by the mere introduction of the emergency regulation, because I believe that so far it has not been necessary, in a single case, to employ it. (A voice: A pity!) (Laughter). The Government of Hongkong, in introducing these measures, which some of us think are perhaps too mild, has incurred criticism, and it is only right that because His Excellency at the beginning of the strike informed the community of Hongkong that he and his Government were ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with the law-abiding elements in this Colony, that the law-abiding elements in this Colony should now tell the House of Commons that we stand shoulder to shoulder with him and his Government. (Applause).

Mr. W. H. Bell, in supporting the resolution, said he had heard one criticism, and one criticism only, of the emergency regulations, and that was to the effect that they should have been brought into force earlier. (Applause). He felt sure that all would agree with him that the criticisms which had been passed in the House of Commons and

(Continued on Page 6.)

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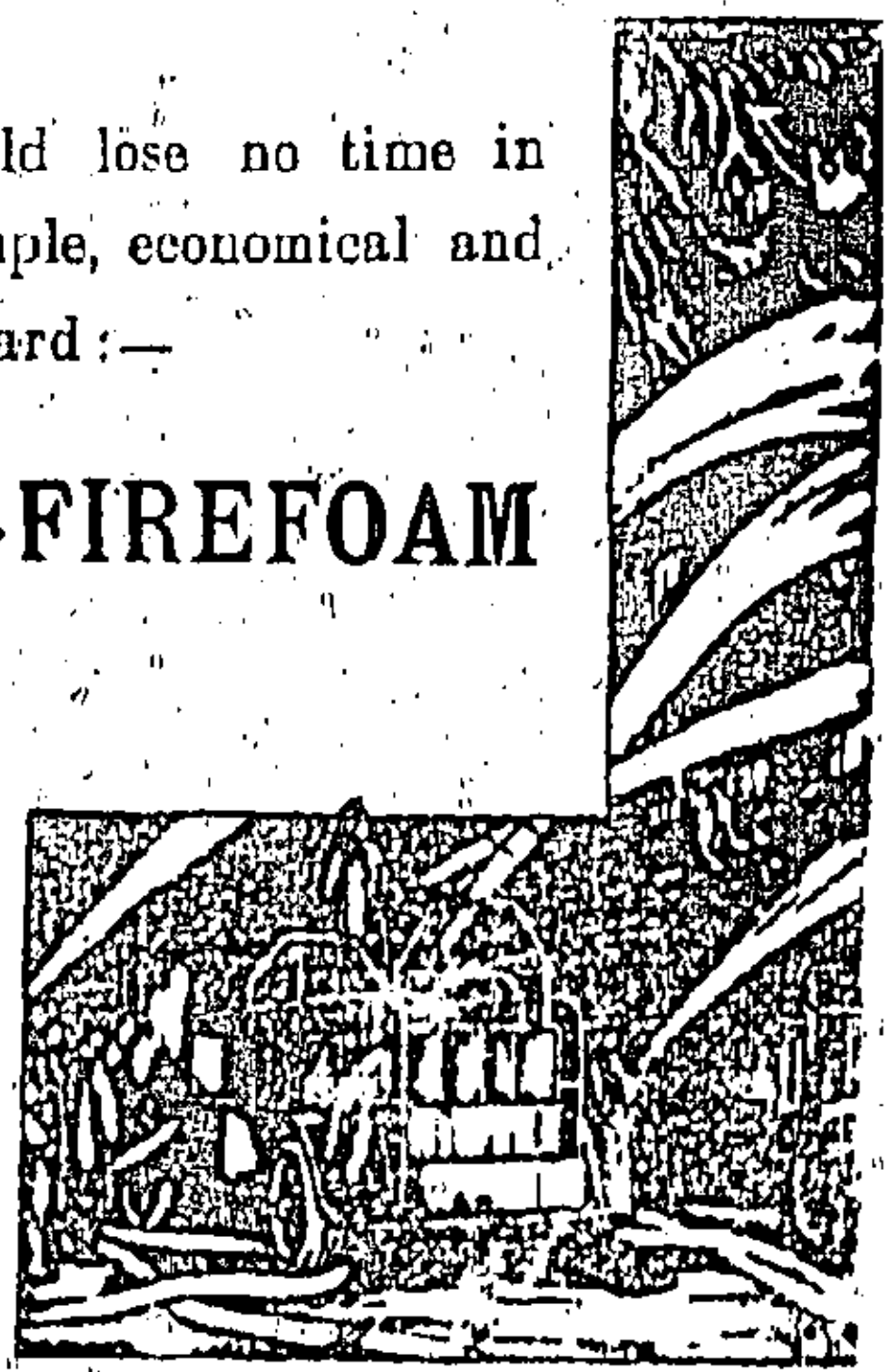
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BIG PUBLIC MEETING

(Continued from Page 5.)

elsewhere at Home arose almost entirely from ignorance of the situation. If they passed the resolutions, as he felt sure they would, it would let the people at home know what the people of Hongkong, who knew all the conditions, thought about it.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Shamen Question.

The Chairman then introduced the following resolution:

That this meeting desires to point out to the Home Government that the Shamen-Canton question will probably require to be dealt with separately and in consultation with the Hongkong Government, whose interests are equally vital with those of the Foreign Office in all South China questions, especially as the present Canton Government will probably refuse to recognise any agreement reached with the Central Government in Peking.

The situation in Hongkong and South China has been entirely provoked by Bolshevik influence and intrigue and is aggressively Communist and violently anti-British. This meeting therefore urges His Majesty's Government to take strong and immediate action to protect British lives, property and trade in Hongkong and China by at once increasing the strength of the China Squadron in river gunboats and aircraft carriers, and that, additionally, a battalion of British troops should be transferred to Hongkong at the earliest possible moment for use here or in any part of China as emergency requires.

Finally, it respectfully urged that His Majesty's Government should immediately inform the *de facto* Government in Canton that unless it withdraws its support of the attack upon British interests, that they will be regarded as having entered into a state of hostility with the British Government.

Question of Jurisdiction.

The Chairman said the resolution was one of very serious import indeed and it had not been drafted without most careful consideration, and the responsibility which it involved. For the last 25 years, if not before that, the Colony had suffered from the fact that all questions of political emergency in South China were handled by different offices at Home. Hongkong was under the Colonial Office and Canton the Foreign Office. He doubted whether it was yet realised by the Government at Home—it certainly was not realised by the Press and the public—that the problems of Canton could not be divorced from those of Hongkong. They were inseparable: we lived or died together, and anything that happened in Canton must reverberate in Hongkong. To settle the Canton question without consultation with Hongkong would not only be farcical but ludicrous in the extreme (Applause). For that reason the resolution had been drafted as strongly as possible to represent to the Prime Minister the precise difficulties which existed. He had not the slightest doubt it would be an extremely unpopular recommendation in Canton, but in a crisis such as existed at present they could no longer trifle with quarrels between the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office (Applause). They were face to face with an emergency that could only be dealt with by the Prime Minister. It was a Cabinet question of the gravest order. The question as one that could not be settled in Peking but must be settled here. Hongkong could not be ignored in any settlement that was made with the present *de facto* Government as long as it lasted. The Bolshevik Government was already being deserted by some of its friends who were in at the beginning and it looked as if it would crumble still more (Applause).

Sir Henry Pollock.

Sir Henry Pollock, seconding the resolution, said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and gentlemen.—In seconding this motion, I want to make it absolutely clear that I am not addressing you in any official capacity whatever, but merely as a resident of 37 years standing who has a genuine admiration for the many sterling qualities of the Chinese and who is extremely sorry to see them being misled by their Bolshevik instructors.

Time will not permit of my dealing with the general situation in China and I shall therefore confine myself to dealing with those aspects of the matter which affect us here in Hongkong.

In the first place it is very noticeable that although most of our Chinese employees in every

class of occupation have been called out from their work, not a single complaint has been formulated or presented by them in regard to either their pay or their conditions of labour, so that, although for the sake of convenience we call the present unrest in Hongkong a strike, it is in reality not a strike at all in the ordinary sense of the term.

Not an Ordinary Strike.

In some respects it is far more serious than an ordinary strike of workmen pure and simple, because, at the bidding of the *de facto* Government which is now in power in Canton and which is strongly under the influence of Bolshevik advisers, who are said to have increased in Canton during the past three months from 50 to 500, a determined effort has been made by calling out our seamen, our industrial workers and our domestic servants to paralyse the shipping, the trade and the supplies of provisions of this Colony; in short to blockade and boycott Hongkong.

Such a situation is rightly described in this resolution as violently anti-British; it is also rightly described as due to Bolshevik influence and intrigue and it is also rightly described in this resolution as amounting to an act of hostility by the *de facto* government in Canton against the British Government. (Applause).

It is also rightly described as an attack upon British interests, because apart from the blockade and boycott of this Colony which has been instituted by the present government in Canton, we have the unprovoked attack on the 23rd of last month by Chinese cadets trained at the Whampoa Military Academy upon the British and French Concessions in Shamen, which have been leased by the Chinese authorities in perpetuity to the British and French Governments.

Bolshevik Influence.

If all these things which I have mentioned were merely the result of a casual ebullition of anti-foreign feeling they would be serious enough in all conscience and would probably amount to an act of war upon Britain, but we could in that event have afforded to let them simmer down until the normal good sense of the Chinese people prevailed. Unfortunately, however, there is clearly manifest the hidden hand of Bolshevism behind the outbreaks in Canton and in Shanghai because, the notorious Mr. Zinovieff, according to the Reuter telegram, frankly claims credit for the anti-foreign outbreaks in Morocco and China and threatens after dealing with Great Britain, Japan, France and America to create a storm which will culminate in India and the East under a Soviet form of Government.

Perhaps I had better quote his exact words:

"The disturbances in China and Morocco are only breezes preceding the storm, which will culminate in India and the East under a Soviet form of Government. First, however, it is necessary to conquer Japan, Great Britain, France and America."

Is it possible to have a clearer form of confession as to the complicity of the Bolsheviks with recent anti-foreign disturbances in Shanghai and Canton and in the attempted internal disorganisation of this Colony?

That attempt has roused the greatest indignation amongst the British residents of this Colony, when we come to consider the fairness and impartiality of our rule here. (Applause).

Chinese in Hongkong.

We are sometimes accused by our critics of having grabbed Hongkong from the Chinese. What are the facts? Many years ago a former Land Officer of this Colony computed that Chinese were registered as the owners of no less than 15/16ths of the landed property in this City of Victoria, and it is probable that the proportion is much the same at the present day. Can such a state of affairs be described as either land grabbing or spoliation on the part of the British? Then let us take another question, namely the opportunity for redress of grievances. What are the facts?

The Chinese, from the highest to the lowest, from the richest merchant to the humblest coolie, have a special office, the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, to which they can send in requests for the removal of any supposed grievances or injustices. Those requests, if in the Chinese language, are translated into English, and in many cases finally reach the Governor in Council, and I can testify personally, as a Member of that Council, of many years standing, that the most careful and impartial attention is paid to the representations of all Chinese, how-

ever humble their station. (Applause).

Anglo-Chinese Co-operation.

Furthermore the Hongkong Government is in constant consultation with the Chinese members of the Legislative Council, who take great pains to ascertain the general feeling of the Chinese Community in this Colony.

The periodical large influxes of Chinese with their families into Hongkong in times of disturbance in the neighbouring Republic of China, afford yet further proof, if any such be required of the confidence of the Chinese people in the fairness and protection of our Government.

In short, Hongkong is a splendid and wonderful example of the results of Anglo-Chinese co-operation, and of the harmonious working together of the British and Chinese residents under the reign of law and order, which has been maintained here during the past 85 years by Civil Servants of the highest integrity and impartiality. (Applause).

Are we going to allow this splendid British Colony which has been built up with such patience and labour and our commerce and credit not only here but all over China to be destroyed at the bidding of Bolsheviks? Are we going, at Bolshevik dictation, to give up the results of the strenuous labours of three generations of our countrymen in this Colony and in Shanghai and other parts of China, the labours of our Civil Servants, Municipal Councillors, Ministers, Consuls, Commissioners of Customs, Merchants and others?

A Precedent.

Not thus did America deal with law and disorder in Cuba when she resolved to put an end to it by occupying that Island.

Not thus has Japan acted in the past when danger threatened her nationals and her trade in China.

Are those powers going to treat the Bolshevisation of one fifth of the whole human race—of the Chinese people who are naturally patient, peace-loving and law-abiding—as a matter of purely British concern, instead of, as they surely ought to, treat it as an international calamity of the first magnitude, which requires to be checked at the outset before it gets wholly out of control, as it is rapidly doing?

Now can those powers plead ignorance of the results to the Chinese people which must inevitably follow from their non-intervention?

The fruits of Bolshevism are plain for all to see, disorder, destruction, the organised disruption of all trade and credit, licence of every sort, anarchy, disease, and the starvation of millions of innocent persons.

It is certain that if somebody does not tackle the Bolshevik task in China now, there will be a much bigger Bolshevik task to be tackled later on. One cannot get rid of Bolshevism by pretending that it does not exist.

Is America going to let this cancer of Bolshevism spread till it reaches the Philippines? Is France going to let this cancer spread till it eats into Indo-China? Is Japan, which has lately witnessed Chinese crews leaving British ships in Japanese ports going to wait for the Bolshevik mischief to spread yet further and to attack her within her own borders and among her own people?

While, however, it is clear that it is desirable that the three Powers which I have mentioned should take Mr. Zinovieff's warning to heart and jointly intervene with Great Britain for the extirpation of Bolshevism from China, it seems clear that in default of joint action by the other Powers concerned, the duty rests upon Great Britain, in the interests of civilisation and of the national reconstruction of China upon correct lines to take action by herself, if necessity arises. It is, therefore, earnestly hoped that this Meeting will support the present Resolution.

Sir James Jamieson.

Mr. C. Blaker, whilst expressing himself as entirely in sympathy with the resolution, thought that perhaps it might reflect upon Sir James Jamieson's conduct in Canton. It might be construed at Home that the business community of Hongkong was not satisfied with his policy. He thought all of them had a great appreciation of Sir James Jamieson, and they must look to him to assist them in this settlement. He should be very sorry if the resolution went Home and in any way weakened the Home Government's opinion of Sir James Jamieson. (Applause).

The Chairman assured Mr. Blaker that nothing was further from their thoughts. All of them

held the highest admiration for the manner in which Sir James Jamieson had conducted an extremely difficult situation. At no time had he more clearly proved his outstanding ability to handle a Chinese situation. The point he was making was that Sir James Jamieson did not touch the Hongkong Government. The question was a South China question which involved the interest of Hongkong, and they ought to know what was going on from hour to hour and from day to day. If it had not been for the courtesy of Sir James Jamieson in circulating to the Hongkong Government his despatches to Mr. C. C. Wu, which were telegraphed from Hongkong to London, they would have gone to Peking and days would have been lost in direct communication with London.

Mr. S. Boulton suggested that they might emphasise that in addition to Hongkong there were a few hundred square miles of territory in Kowloon (Laughter). Hongkong was a dot on the map, but there was a bit of territory in Kowloon that the home people might like to become acquainted with. When they considered the recommendation of sending another British Regiment to Hongkong, it should not be sent to the Repulse Bay Hotel but somewhere on the Kowloon border. (Laughter and Applause).

The resolution having been amended expressing confidence in Sir James Jamieson in dealing with the situation, it was unanimously carried.

Mis-representations.

The Chairman said there was one other resolution which dealt with the misrepresentations in the British Press at Home with regard to the causes of the present situation in China and the gross misrepresentations which had been made in the House of Commons, and the ignorance displayed in connection with the question. The resolution, which he proposed, was as under:

"It is further resolved that the following telegram be sent from this meeting to the press in London:

"That this meeting of European residents in Hongkong protests strongly against misrepresentation in many Home papers, that troubles here and in China are due to bad labour conditions in the Far East for which it is alleged the British are responsible and which are admittedly far better than those obtained in other factories. This Colony has already undergone a general strike of five weeks duration and the workers had no grievance."

"They left, most of them very unwillingly, because they were intimidated and terrorised by threats of murder by Communist agitators. Some, having since been undeceived, have voluntarily returned to their duties and there is no doubt many more would do so unless forcibly restrained from doing so. The whole of the unrest in China is directly traceable to Bolshevism which is especially directed against British interests, and the misplaced sympathy of a section of the Home public is encouraging the leaders of the aggressive movement out here and placing lives of British subjects in isolated districts in China in jeopardy. Agitators in China misrepresent such sympathy to the ignorant masses, who are being led to believe that they can commit outrages with impunity owing to the unwillingness of the Powers to forcibly intervene. It urges strong and prompt action by the Home Government on behalf of British communities throughout China ere the situation becomes hopelessly out of control."

Mr. W. A. Dowley briefly seconded.

Mr. J. Russell strongly urged the authorities here to undertake counter-propaganda. He thought there were many Chinese who might come out into the open as soap box orators with the view to educating the workers at the big industrial establishments here as to the true facts of the situation. He thought a great amount of good might be done. They wanted propaganda at Home as well, and he thought that might be undertaken by representatives of the Colony at present in London (Applause).

The Chairman approved the suggestion and said it would be passed on.

The resolution was unanimously carried.

Telegram to Consul General.

On the motion of Mr. George Hogg, seconded by the Chairman, it was decided to send a telegram to Sir James Jamieson expressing high appreciation of the able manner in which he had handled a difficult situation.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the meeting.

THE SHANGHAI SITUATION.

CHINESE SEAMEN'S UNION.

Closed Owing to Threatening Letter to British Consul.

Shanghai, July 27.—At appears that the Seamen's Union was sealed owing to a threatening letter to the British Consul, which, it was learned, emanated from the Seamen's Union. It is now claimed the letter was a forgery.

When the seamen learned that the Union was closed, they showed a very nasty mood and threatened to call out all men engaged in Chinese ships. This threat, together with the request of the Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, who also guaranteed the behaviour of the Union officials, had the desired effect in the Union being re-opened.

An hour afterwards, a tender, with a number of Chinese hands aboard, was preparing to go to the assistance of the Tatoshi Maru, aground near Chinkiang, when intimations from the Union stopped the Chinese crew of the tender from going to the rescue of an "enemy" steamer in distress.—Reuter.

Chinese Chamber's Attitude.

Shanghai, July 27.—The British Chamber of Commerce has issued a statement stating that the Chinese Chamber's statement of the 25th is misleading in two respects, namely regarding the anti-Anglo Japanese boycott and in regard to the speedy settlement.

"The Chinese Chamber declared a strike and boycott and hitherto has supported it and when asked officially to-day to state whether they were or were not in favour thereof, declined definitely to reply. Moreover, hitherto they put every obstacle in the way of a settlement and refused to entertain the pourparlers addressed to them in the middle of June, and their chairman recently resigned his post in the middle of informal negotiations with this and other chambers, which gave promise of success. Further, while disclaiming the intentions of doing anything illegal they have done nothing so far as the British Chamber's knowledge goes to stop the unscrupulous intimidation which is preventing employees from returning to work."—Reuter.

LOCAL WEDDING.

BURLING—HILL.

There was a pretty wedding yesterday at St. John's Cathedral, the parties being Miss Gwendoline A. Hill, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Hill of Leighton Hill Road, Happy Valley, and Mr. William John Burling of Hongkong.

The bride was given away by her father and was beautifully attired in a dress of white satin trimmed with ivory silk lace and a white ostrich feather. Veil and orange blossoms were completed with a sheaf of white roses. The Misses Gladys Brock and Doreen Spanton acted as bridesmaids, both being dressed in mauve macramé with hats to match, and carried bouquets of white roses.

The bride's mother was attired in a dress of nigger brown Paris crepe and silk lace hat to match.

Mr. A. J. Mandell acted as best man to the bridegroom.

The Rev. G. T. Waldegrave officiated and Mr. F. Mason, at the organ, rendered suitable music.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Hongkong Hotel, where a large number of friends gathered to offer their good wishes. Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. Burling left for Repulse Bay, the bride's going-away dress being of sage blue Paris crepe with a blue straw hat.

COAL CRISIS.

MR. BALDWIN TO HANDLE MATTERS HIMSELF.

London, July 27.—Mr. Baldwin this morning for the first time intervened personally in the coal dispute and conferred at No. 10 Downing Street for three quarters of an hour with a committee of the Trade Union Congress, which was empowered to act for the miners. It is understood that as the result of the interview the Premier has undertaken to handle the coal crisis himself.—Reuter.

RUBBER PROBLEM.

DISCUSSION IN PARLIAMENT.

London, June 27.
In the House of Commons, Mr. E. G. Penny drew attention to the Malay States Government permitting the release of five thousand tons of non-coupon rubber upon payment of the export duty of 42 cents a pound. He asked whether the whole amount must be exported or any part thereof, and suggested that in future, when any such action was contemplated, His Majesty's Government, in the interests of rubber producers, and consumers, should make a declaration beforehand in order to check speculation as far as possible.

Mr. W. G. Ormsby-Gore said that the High-Commissioner had informed him that, acting on legal advice, he had released some six thousand tons of non-coupon rubber, consisting of stocks held by dealers before restriction. He understood the owners thereof were free to export all or any part at the rates of duty mentioned in the question. He promised to bring Mr. Penny's suggestion to the notice of the Acting High-Commissioner.

CAREFUL ENQUIRY.

London, July 27.
In the House of Commons, Mr. L. S. Amery, in the course of a speech when introducing the Colonial Office estimates, after stating that he did not think the Stevenson scheme was responsible for the sharp rise in the price of rubber, said: "Certainly, if the close investigation of the problem in the next few weeks should reveal the situation to be different to that which our investigations have hitherto shown, and there is a prospect of a grave situation even with the existing rates of release, then of course we shall have very carefully to consider whether any change might have to be made in those rates. Our own concern in the matter is the maintenance, not of a rate of undue profit, but the successful maintenance of a great industry in which millions of British capital have been sunk, and at the same time to supply to Britain, and also the world, raw material at a reasonable price."

Mr. Amery said that so far from its being our object to maintain unduly high prices for rubber, he believed a moderate and reasonable price would give the British industry in Malaya and Ceylon the best opportunity of holding its own against the industry in other countries. "We are well aware that a continued level of high prices would lead to an extensive plantation elsewhere. He knew of certain manufacturers in Britain who were considering the closing down of certain branches. This required very searching scrutiny. A sudden change of policy could only be carried out with grave unfairness to those who had made contracts in the past fortnight or two months. Our aim was to maintain stability as far as possible."

Mr. J. H. Thomas approved of the Colonial Office handling the subject, and said he hoped they would not lose their heads despite the clever propaganda going on calculated to deceive the people here.—*Reuter*.

PAKHOI QUIET.

EVERYTHING PEACEFUL.

News received by the Rev. Edward T. Snuggs, of the South Baptist Mission at Lichow, who is at present in Hongkong, states that many rumours of trouble have been circulated in Pakhoi, but up to the date of his informant's letter (July 20th) this has proved without foundation.

Several missionaries and others have left that port, and another French man-of-war has appeared in port. The letter adds that everything was peaceful at the date of writing, there having been no occurrence of serious trouble.

For 80 years, Mrs. Anna Slade, who recently celebrated her 102nd birthday, has been a Sunday school teacher at Hastings. She is believed to hold the world's record.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Comment on America's Motives.

The Osaka Mainichi in a leading article says in part:

An informal report from the United States announces that her Government has already prepared for the calling of an international conference to discuss the question of extra-territoriality in China.

What is the purpose for such a plan? We do not see any necessity for it.

It is needless to point out that an agreement was reached at the Washington conference in regard to extra-territoriality in China. This agreement means that the Powers which participated in that conference were glad to polish that system for the honour and benefit of China. It was resolved to organize an international commission to investigate a judicial system suitable for China and to make reports in this connection to the respective Governments.

It is not only the United States but other nations that have no objection to the abolition of extra-territoriality in China. They are of the opinion, however, that, as the discharge of judicial business by Chinese officers does not seem fit for the desired abolition, they had better institute an investigation in this respect as preparation. If it be ascertained that the Government of China is effective in the maintenance of peace and order, the Powers will assist China in the abolition of extra-territoriality.

It was decided at the Washington conference to organize the investigation commission within three months from its close, but the organization was postponed at the instance of China. The Powers began to contend that China was not yet thoroughly qualified for the abolition of extra-territoriality, in consequence of which the organization of the international commission was indefinitely postponed.

The Chinese were incited to the recent riots because of the injustice of the Powers concerned in connection with extra-territoriality, but the persons and property of foreigners in China are at stake. To make matters worse, China has no powerful Government sufficiently qualified for the maintenance of her independent national existence.

The Central Government in Peking has no authority and power over the Provinces and the Government of Kwangtung. The prestige and dignity of the Peking Government have run to seed. That Government is not in a position to discharge the obligations according to China from the treaty concluded at the Washington conference. The General Government in Peking does not find any steps to take in regard to the question of extra-territoriality. For these reasons it is useless to propose an international conference on the problem of China. We are confident that the Government of the United States is well aware of the truth of this contention. Why, then, does the United States propose such a conference? What is her motive? She must have good reasons for her proposal.

It is not objectionable to examine China's request at an ordinary meeting, but we oppose the plan of the United States, which apparently interferes with the resolution passed at the international conference assembled at the instance of her Government. Such an attempt on the part of the United States will, it is feared, excite the Chinese to further insurrections. The Powers are, as has been pointed out, in sympathy with China's request. The best way for China is to follow the principle of international morality and peace. Should the United States err in her policy toward China, she would prove herself an enemy instead of a friend of that nation.

FRENCH ELECTIONS.

VICTORY FOR THE CARTEL.

Paris, July 27.—The final results of the elections for Councils General, after the second ballot, show that the cartel captured 133 seats from the opposition, namely ten from the Communists, fourteen from the Conservatives, sixty-one from the Republicans and forty-eight from the Left Republicans.—*Reuter*.

Kiyoko Furuta formerly the most famous geisha in Osaka, left a bequest of 10,000 yen to the city.

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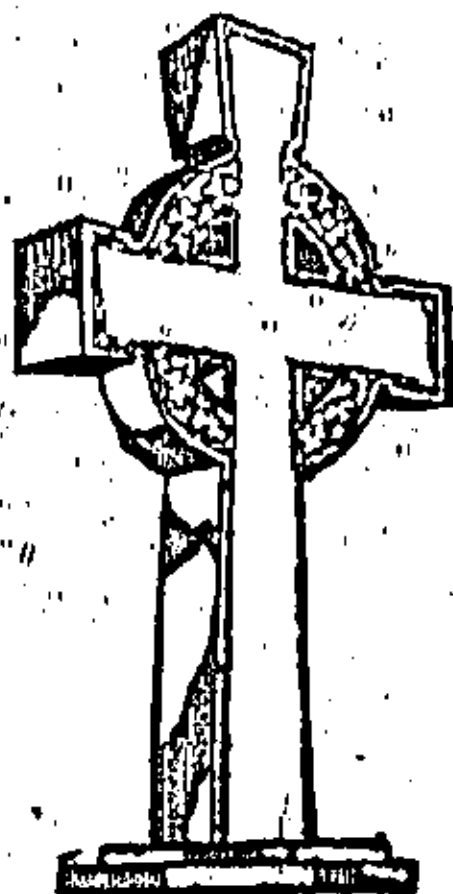
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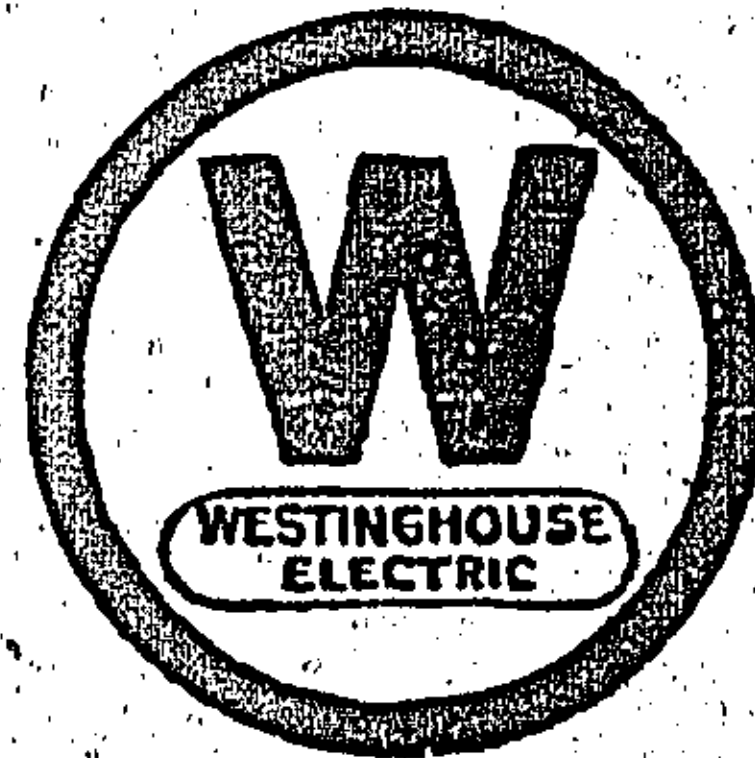
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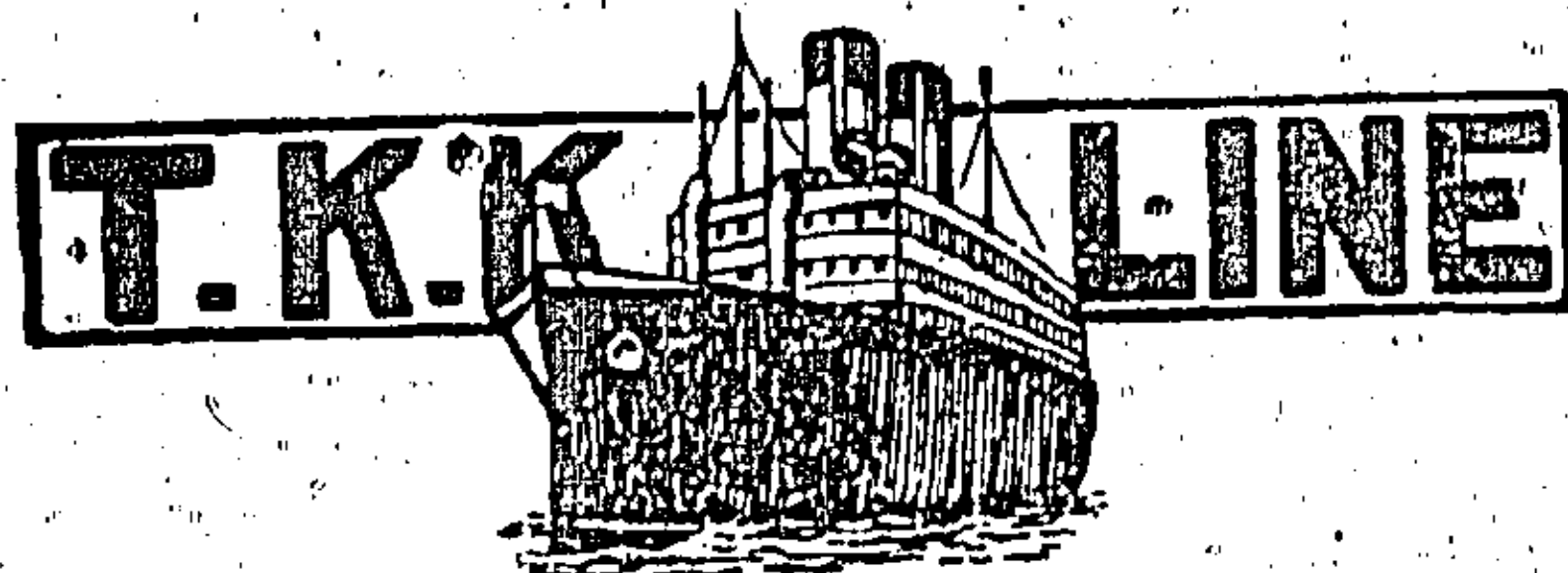
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on the Pacific. These splendid ships are the last word
in comfort and convenience to passengers.

NEXT SAILING

PRESIDENT TAFT... Aug. 1st 5.00 p.m.
and every 14 Days Thereafter

OUR COMBINED SCHEDULE GIVES
FREQUENT AND DEPENDABLE
SAILINGS TO
MANILA

NEXT SAILING

PRESIDENT MONROE ... Aug. 4th, 8 a.m.

For bookings and information apply to

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Building, Ground Floor.

Telephone Central 2477,

No. 4, Des Voeux Road.

CABLE ADDRESS: "DOLLAR."

AMERICAN FAR EAST LINE OPERATED FOR UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD By Struthers & Barry, Managing Operators REGULAR FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

TO SAN FRANCISCO & LOS ANGELES
FROM HONGKONG BY DIRECT ROUTE
(3 days to San Francisco—23 days to Los Angeles.)

U.S.S.B. "West Ivan" Due Hongkong 2nd Aug.
Leave Hongkong 4th Aug.

U.S.S.B. "West Faralon" Due Hongkong 14th Aug.
Leave Hongkong 15th Aug.

Cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for
Atlantic seaboard ports. Through bills of lading issued to U.S. and Canadian
Overland ports.

TO MANILA, ILOILO, CEBU AND ZAMBOANGA.

TO SINGAPORE, ZAMBOANGA & CEBU.

U.S.S.B. "West Sequana" Due Hongkong 11th Aug.
Leave Hongkong 13th Aug.

Through bills of lading issued to all ports not served

for full information apply to

STRUTHERS AND BARRY.

Phone Central No. 3008.

L. EVERETT, INC.

General Agents.

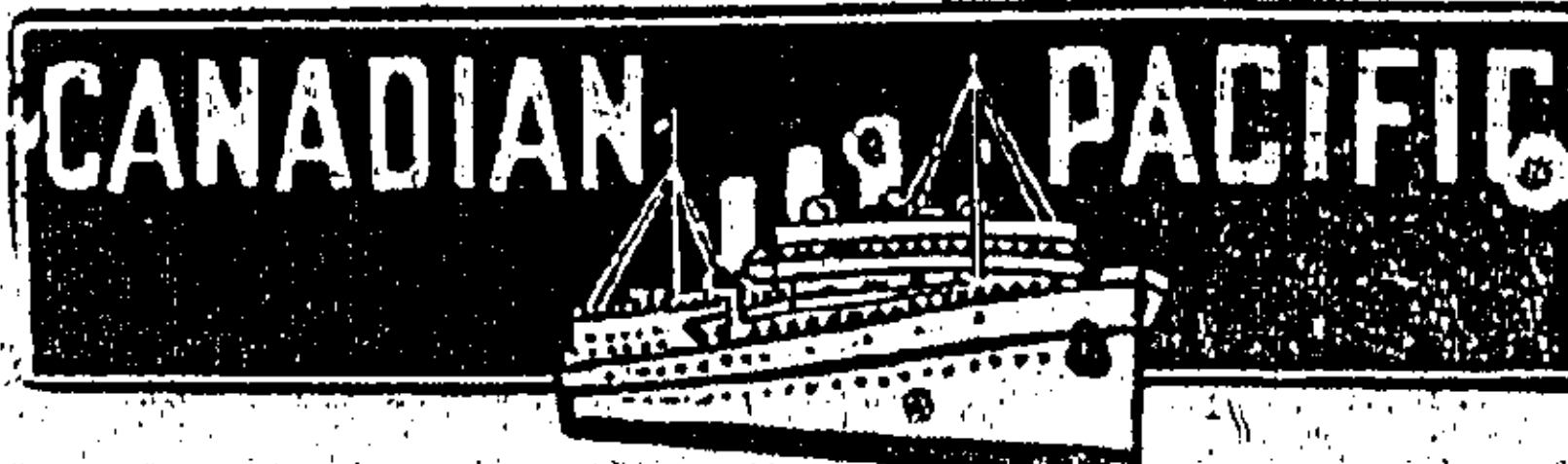
Japan, China, Philippine Islands, Indo-China, Straits Settlements.

1st Floor Queen's Building

J. Oram Sheppard

Res. Agent.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.



HOME VIA CANADA

Future Sailings to VANCOUVER via Shanghai and
Japan Ports and Atlantic Connections.

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Vancouver	Leave Quebec	Arrive Southampton
8/AUSTRALIA Aug. 7	Aug. 26	8/SCOTLAND Sept. 2	Sept. 9
8/ASIA Aug. 29	Sept. 7	8/France Sept. 16	Sept. 23
8/CANADA Sept. 4	Sept. 21	8/SCOTLAND Sept. 30	Oct. 7
8/RUSSIA Sept. 17	Oct. 5	8/France Oct. 14	Oct. 21

Choice of accommodation on these ATLANTIC steamers actually held for
sale in Office at ports of call in the Orient.

Our Trans-Continental Trains Daily from Vancouver Stop-over allowed at all points
Standard Sleeping Cars—Compartments—Drawing-Room Dining Cars.
Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, Rocky Mountain Resorts,
Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

Domestic Express Travellers' Cheques issued at all Canadian Pacific
Offices—Payable Everywhere.

Baggage Insurance sold at all Canadian Pacific Offices.

HONGKONG—MANILA—HONGKONG—SERVICE

Leave Hongkong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hongkong
Aug. 12	Aug. 14	E/Asia Aug. 15	Aug. 17
Aug. 28	Aug. 28	E/Canada Aug. 29	Aug. 31

Steamer arrive MANILA early morning and sail in
evening of following day.

CANADIAN PACIFIC SERVICE THROUGHOUT

Passenger Department: Tel. C 752.
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42.

Cables: "GACANPAC"
Cables: "NAUTILUS"



Our Portrait is of Mr. E. F. WHEELER, of 22, Regent Street, Balby, Doncaster, England, who writes:—

"About two years ago I had a nasty wound break out in my big toe. I had it attended to for about three months, but during that time it had spread to all the toes, with the result that I had to undergo an operation, but with no avail. Then, after another operation, as it did not get any better, I thought I would give you 'Clarke's Blood Mixture' a trial. After taking the first three bottles I could walk better, and now after having nine bottles the wound has quite healed, and I am pleased to say I have not seen any sign of it breaking out since."

Sufferers from Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Eczema, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Gout, should realize that lotions and ointments can but give temporary relief—to be sure of complete and lasting benefit, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed of the impure waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly attacks, overcomes, and cures the impurities, that is why so many remarkable recoveries stand to its credit. Pleasant to take, and free from injurious ingredients.

Of all Dealers—get that you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

"Everybody's Blood Purifier."

SHIPBUILDERS.

SHIP REPAIRERS.

BOILER MAKERS.

FORGE MASTERS.

OXY-ACETYLENE AND

ELECTRIC WELDERS.

MECHANICAL AND

ELECTRICAL

ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY
OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

—REY LINE—

LENGTH 707 FEET

LENGTH ON BLOCKS 700 FEET

DEPTH ON CENTRE OF

CELL (H.W.O.S.T.) 24 FT. 6 IN.

—THREE SLIPWAYS—

CAPABLE OF HANDLING SHIPS UP
TO 3000 TONS DISPLACEMENT.

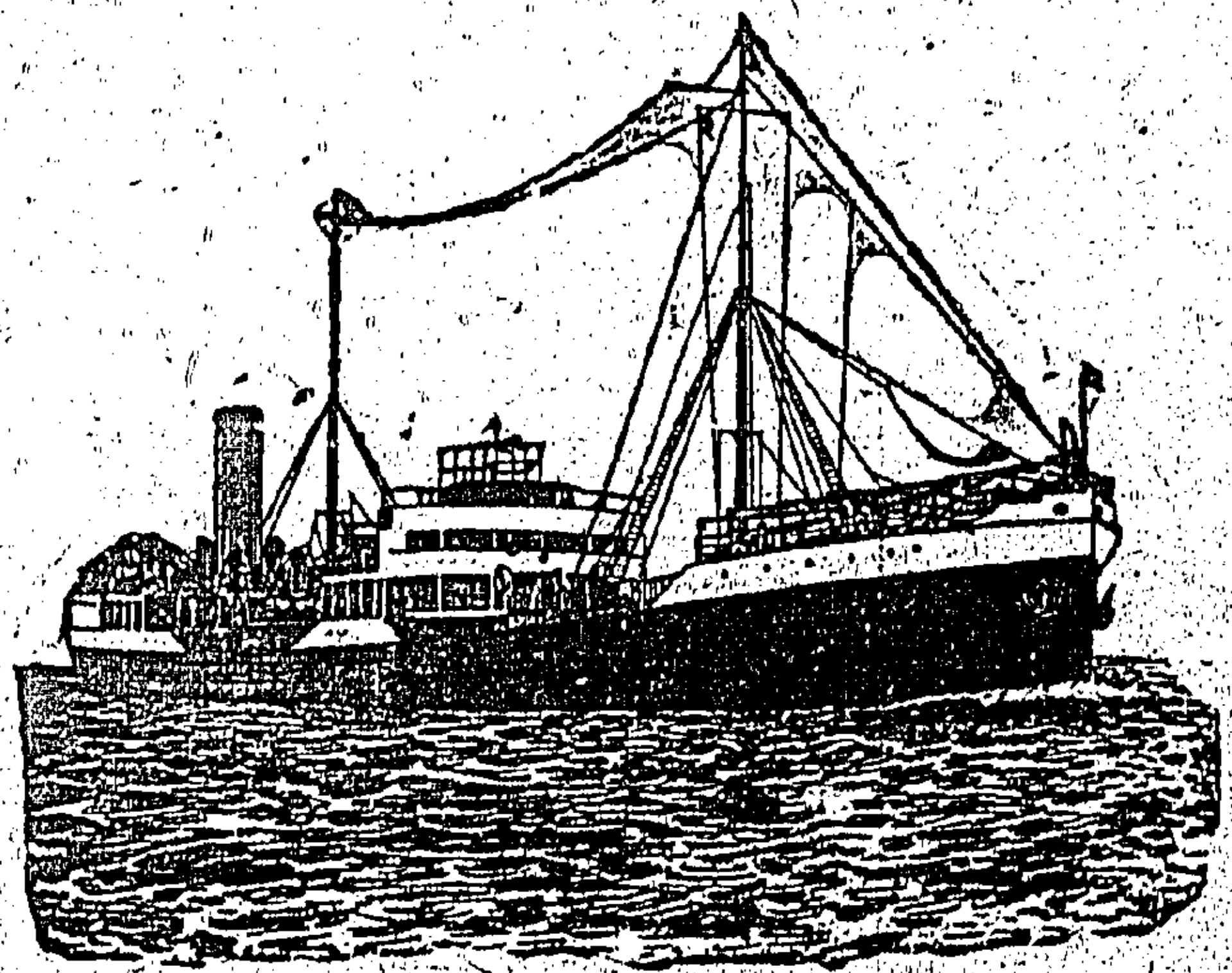
ELECTRIC CRANE AT SEA WALL CAPABLE OF
LIFTING 150 TONS AT 70 FEET RADII.

TELEPHONE NO. 121. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
HONGKONG, CANTON & SHANGHAI.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG;
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Edition;
Western Union and Watkins, Benson's Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and
Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



OIL TANK STEAMER "PALUDINA"

412' 0" x 53' 1" x 31' 0" x 8,400 tons d.w. x 3,100 H.P.

Built by the THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., at KOWLOON DOCK
to the order of THE ANGLO SAXON PETROLEUM CO., LTD., being one of four similar
vessels built in these WORKS to the same order.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager:—

B. M. DYER, B. SO., M.L.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

Shipping Europe, Australian, and other Ports.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA, APCAR AND EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN LINES.

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND) TO Straits, Java and Borneo, Ceylon, India, Persian Gulf, West Indies, Mauritius, East & South Africa, Australasia, including New Zealand & Queensland Ports, Red Sea, Egypt, Europe, Etc.

PERMANENT & ORIENTAL PORTWORTHLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS (UNDER CONTRACT WITH H. M. GOVERNMENT.)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
SOUDAN	6,696	6th Aug.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
KABEGAN	9,005	8th Aug.	M'les, London & Antwerp
SIOLLA	6,813	20th Aug.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
MAEDONIA	1,108	22nd Aug.	Marseilles & London
MARKUNDA	16,227	5th Sep.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KHYBER	9,114	19th Sep.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
DELTA	8,079	19th Sep.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KARMALA	9,128	3rd Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
SOUDAN	6,696	15th Oct.	Marseilles & London
MALWA	10,941	17th Oct.	S'pore, P'ang, O'bo & B'bay
SIOLLA	6,813	29th Oct.	Marseilles & London
KHYBER	9,114	31st Oct.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KHIVA	10,902	14th Nov.	Marseilles & London
MAHUA	9,118	28th Nov.	M'les, London & Antwerp
KALYAN	10,911	12th Dec.	Marseilles & London

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

ST. ALBANS	4,500	5th Aug.	Townsville, B'bane, S'ney and Melbourne.
TANDA	6,938	2nd Sept.	

Asafura Calls at Iloilo & Kolambagan but Omits Sandakan.

The E. & A. S. S. Co., Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, H'k, Cebu, Kolambagan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports on route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:

The Union S. S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

MAEDONIA	11,089	24th July	Shanghai Moji & Kobe
KHYBER	9,114	7th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,938	8th Aug.	Moji, Kobe & Yoko.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

Parcels Measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the C. O. Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Passage Rates, Handbooks, Freight, etc., apply to MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

P. & O. Bdg., Connaught Rd., C.

GLEN AND SHIRE.

JOINT SERVICE OF STEAMERS.

U. K., STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN Service.

OUTWARDS. HOMEWARDS.

Vessel	Due Hongkong	Vessel	Leaves Hongkong
PENBROOKSHIRE	Cargo discharged Singapore.		
GLENIFFER	do.		
GLENO LE	3rd Aug.		
GLENMOY	23rd Aug.		
GLENGARRY	3rd Sept.		

Movements are subject to change without notice.

For freight or further particulars please apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.**THE GLEN LINE, LTD.**

AGENTS Telephone Central No. 215, sub-ex. 23 and 3695.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE.

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL LINE"

(Ocean S.S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S.N. Co., Ltd.)

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "ANTIOCHUS"	via Suez Canal	28th July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	via Suez Canal	7th August.
S.S. "MERTON HALL"	via Suez Canal	19th August.
S.S. "LAMEDON"	via Suez Canal	26th August.

* Calls at New York first.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LD. HONGKONG, HONGKONG & CANTON; JARDINE MATHESON & Co. Ltd., CANTON

COMPANIA TRANSATLANTICA DE BARCELONA

(Spanish Royal Mail Line)

MANILA, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, SUEZ, PORT SAID,

BARCELONA & OTHER SPANISH PORTS.

LEGAZPI ... 14th July

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, MOJI & SHANGHAI.

O. LOPEZ Y LOPEZ ... 16th Aug.

The steamers of this Company are all classed 100 A1 at Lloyd's and are fitted with every modern convenience for comfort and safety of passengers. Stewardess and Doctor carried.

For particulars of freight or passage apply—

BOTELHO BROS.

Tel. 1331. Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong.

O. D. BARRETT, Ltd. 28, Central Avenue, B. C. CANTON



Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common Points in U.S.A. and Canada.

VICTORIA, SEATTLE & VANCOUVER via Shanghai & Japan ports.

Through passage rates to Europe via America U. 1403. U. 1420. U. 1440

KAGA MARU ... Thursday, 27th Aug. at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore & Ports.

KAMO MARU ... Saturday, 1st Aug. at 11 a.m.

KATORI MARU ... Saturday 15th Aug. at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG via LONDON & ROTTERDAM & Ports.

LIMA MARU ... Sunday, 8th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via ADEN & MARSEILLES.

TOYOKASHI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

BUENOS AIRES via Singapore, Durban & Cape Town.

BOMBAY via Singapore & Colombo.

TAMBA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th July.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Thursday, 20th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KASSIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 27th July.

HAKONE MARU ... Wednesday, 11th Aug.

For further information apply to— NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Tel. Central Nos. 292, 293 & 2422. S. KINOSHITA, Manager.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK & BOSTON via SUEZ.

S.S. "BOLTON CASTLE" ... Sails July 28th.

LLOYD TRIESTINO.

REGULAR MONTHLY PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE (FUME).

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILL OF LADING TO GENOA, ALL ITALIAN, LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND DANUBE PORTS.

REDUCED PASSAGE RATES TO BRINDISI, VENICE OR TRIESTE.

£66.

NEXT SAILING.

OUTWARD FOR SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

S.S. "LACONIA" (cargo only) ... Sails about 7th Aug.

S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 10th Aug.

HOMEWARD FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.

S.S. "FIUME-L" ... Sails about 31st July.

S.S. "ESQUILINO" ... Sails about 31st Aug.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM CALOUTTA, COLOMBO TO SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to South African Ports.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,

Telephone Central 1030.

Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

For Swatow, Amoy and Foochow and Returns.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

Round Trip Tickets will be issued from Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) and Return, by the same steamer, by the "Haining", "Haihong" & "Haiching" at the Reduced Rate of \$30.00 including Meals while the steamer is in Port.

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

Joint Service of the Hongkong, Canton and

Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., and the China

Navigation Co., Ltd.

SAILINGS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.**THE BANK LINE, LTD.**

Agents for the following Services.

NEW YORK, BOSTON & BALTIMORE AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" via Suez Canal 7th August.

S.S. "MERTON HALL" 19th August.

BOSTON & NEW YORK

Loading for Manila, Boston, New York.

M.V. "ELMBANK" via Suez Canal 1st September.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE**UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT**

"ELLERMAN" LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. Co., Ltd.)

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" 2nd August.

For Marseilles, London, Dunkirk & Hamburg.

MODERATE PASSAGE RATES TO MARSEILLES & LONDON.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE

S.S. "SURAT" sails Hongkong End July.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London,

Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay & Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo,

Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar,

Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis

Bay, & Madagascar.

AUSTRAL-EAST INDIES LINE.

(Ellerman and Bucknall S.S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Singapore on 6th of every month by "City of Palermo" or "Malatian" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, and Vice Versa. Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hongkong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

For freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

THE BANK LINE LTD.

Telephone C. 4791.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD.

Consignees of Cargo from New Zealand and Australian

Ports are informed that all general cargo for Hongkong by

s.s. "TAIYUAN" has been discharged at Manila and trans-

shipped there at the risk of the owners of the goods to

s.s. "KENDAL CASTLE" due Hongkong 22nd July 1925.

Hongkong 20th, July 1925. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents. Australian-Oriental Line Ltd.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

Operated for

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

by COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING COMPANY

via Manila, Iloilo & Cebu.

U. S. S. B. West Kader 8th Aug.

All sailings subject to change without notice.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all rail overland Points in the U.S.A. also to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston, Norfolk, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Portland, Maine, with transshipment at Portland, Ore., via Panama Intercoastal steamers.

ADDRESS Canton Agents,

John Manners & Co., Ltd.

Room 26 Bank of Canton Building.

5 Des Voeux Road Central,

Telephone Central 4871.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART**MAATSCHAPPIJ.**

Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia.

S.S. VAN OVERSTRATEN

will be despatched on 6th August.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & BELAWAN DELI DIRECT.

Offers excellent saloon accommodation, all lower berths

English Cuisine, doctor carried, wireless telegraph.

1st CLASS FARE to SINGAPORE \$100.00.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.)

services to all destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and

Australia.

Agents—JAVA CHINA JAPAN LIJN,

Telephone Central No. 1574. York Building. Charter Road.

M MESSAGERIES MARITIMES M

SERVICES CONTRACTUALS

Mali Steamers Next Sailings from Marseilles

Pro. Arr. at H'k and Sailing for

21st July.

4th Aug.

1st Sept.

15th Sept.

29th Sept.

13th Oct.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES.

(including Table Wine and free Doctor's attendance)

1st Class 295.00 1st Class 288.00

2nd Class 288.00 2nd Class 280.00

Through Tickets to London and Leaving Towns of Europe.

Accommodation reserved in the trains at Marseilles.

LIGNE COMMERCIALES (CARGO-BOATS)

S.S. "MIN" from Dunkirk, London, Havre, is due to

arrive about 20th Aug.

For full particulars apply to

Messageries Maritimes Co.

3 Queen's Building.

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.**DODWELL & CO., LTD.**

From NEW YORK.

The Steamship

"KENDAL CASTLE"

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being loaded at their risk into the Godowns of the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before July 21.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Aug. 6, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on July 27 at 10 a.m. by our surveyors Messrs. Goddard & Douglas.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 21, 1925.

OREGON ORIENTAL LINE

From PORTLAND VIA JAPAN

PORTS, SHANGHAI AND AMOY.

The Steamship

"WEST KEATS"

having arrived from above ports on July 22, 1925. Consignees are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading in exchange for Delivery Orders, and take immediate delivery from alongside steamer.

All cargo not taken delivery of from steamer by 7 a.m. on July 24, 1925, will be landed into and stored in the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous godowns of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., at Consignee's risk and expense, whence delivery may be obtained on payment of all charges.

All broken, chafed, and damaged cargo will be examined by Messrs. Anderson & Ashe (Marine Surveyors) at the godowns on July 28, 1925, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the steamer or godowns.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before August 1st, 1925, or they will not be recognized.

No fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

COLUMBIA PACIFIC SHIPPING CO.

Managing Operators.

UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD EMERGENCY FLEET CORPORATION.

Hongkong, July 23, 1925.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LTD.

From LIEITH, MIDDLESBRO',

ANTWERP & LONDON.

The Steamship

"BENVORLICH"

Consignees of cargo per the above mentioned steamer are hereby notified that owing to the existing strike conditions, cargo for Hongkong is being discharged at Singapore, where it will lie at the risk and expense of the Owners of the goods.

Consignees are accordingly recommended to make the necessary arrangements as regards Insurance, etc.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1925.

MALM'S SPECIALS THIS WEEK.**WHO WANTS**

Entertainments.

TODAY and TOMORROW

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 and 9.15

The Greatest Comedy of the Age
The Film that broke records here
just over a year ago:

Return Showing
of

POTASH & PERLMUTTER

THE CORONET

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

at 5.30 and 9.15

ALICE LAKE

in

The great emotional drama

MORE TO BE PITIED

THE STAR

QUEEN'S THEATRE

Saturday to Tuesday, July 25th to 28th

at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

DOROTHY DALTON

in

"The Idol of the North"

A Paramount Picture.

Next Change, Wednesday, 29th July

EARLE WILLIAMS

in

"THE SILVER CAR"

A Vitagraph Special.

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

COPENHAGEN.

Regular Freight and Passengers Service for Hongkong.

Hongkong, and return.

Expected on 20th June

will leave for Bangkok

or about 25th June.

M.S. "Bintang"

(2777 tons)

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

COPENHAGEN.

The M. S. "TONGKING"

will be loading for Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Hamburg,
Copenhagen and other Scandinavian ports on or about
15th. of July 1925.

Further Sailings:— { Expected on or Will leave homewardbound
about. on or about.

M.S. "Tongking" 21st July

M.S. "Australien" 10th August

M.S. "Asia" 12th September

M.S. "Java" 15th October

M.S. "Afrika" 13th November

M.S. "Malaya" 10th December

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.
Agents.

WANTED.

Newspaper Compositors.

Apply—

MANAGER,

Hongkong Telegraph.

WANTED Male Stenographer.

Apply P. O. Box 15 Hong-

kong.

PREMISES TO LET.

O LET.—No. 11, Chatham

Road, Kowloon, for one year

\$325.00 monthly inclusive of

taxes. Immediate possession.

Write Box No. 10 Hongkong

Telegraph.

PRIVATE HOTEL.—Quiet Brit-

ish Family. Full board and re-

sidence from \$4 per day. Special

rates for families, 1 Victoria

Gardens Kowloon.

GODOWN TO LET. in Alex-

andra Buildings. Apply

Secretary, A. S. Watson & Co.,

Limited.

O LET.—One European flat,

Wanchai Gap Road, Hong-

kong. Apply to 32 Kennedy

Road.

O LET.—Spacious suite of

Offices 2nd floor, Chartered

Bank Building (lift). Apply to:

Linsted & Davis, Alexandra

Buildings.

TO LET.—2 newly-constructed

3-storied semi-detached

houses with garages attached

situated on Inland Lot 2365

Stubbs Road marked by sign-

board of Shun Shing Contractor

just a little above Morrison Cap

Road. Occupation about June

1st. Apply Sang Kee, New Bank

Building.

FOR SALE.

A BARGAIN.—Furniture of two-

roomed flat, complete in every

detail, less than one year old, for

sale at bargain price. Everything

of best quality. Cost over \$1,800

nine months ago. Good as new.

Complete for \$1,000 cash. Inspec-

tion arranged for.—Write first

instance, Box 1359, care of Hong-

kong Telegraph.

NOTICE.

The premises occupied by

Madame Flint, 1st floor of China

Building are to be let from Aug.

1st.

For the convenience of her

customers she is removing to

Fedder's Building, just opposite

the Hongkong Hotel's main

entrance.

MADAME FLINT.

NOTICE.

MR. WONG TZE SHAT'S

interest in the Queen's Dis-

pensary ceases from 5 to-day.

All debts against Mr. Wong Tze

Shat are to be settled by Mr.

Wong Tze Shat himself to-day,

otherwise has nothing to do with

Queen's Dispensary. The busi-

ness of Queen's Dispensary is

now carried on by Mr. Chang

Hop Sang.

Hongkong 20th July, 1925.

FOR SALE

BY THE UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT
NAVY DEPARTMENT

"As Is" and "Where Is" the U.S.S.
Ajax, ex collier Scindia.

For full particulars regarding

terms of sale and inspection of

vessel, apply to the Supply Officer,

U. S. Naval Station, Cavite, P. I.

Vessel open for inspection from

July 15, 1925 to August 18th, 1925,

both dates inclusive, between the

hours of 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., Sun-

days and Holidays excepted.

BIDS will be publicly opened

2 p.m., August 14, 1925.

Copies of circular proposal may

be obtained at American Consulate

General, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG AND

WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

With reference to the offer of

new shares dated the 10th June,

1925 (made to existing share-

holders of the Company) by the

terms of which the sum of \$30 per

share was to be paid on or before

the 15th July, 1925, and the sum

of \$30 per share on or before the

15th October, 1925, the Directors

have decided that as regards those

shareholders (having a registered

address in the Far East) who do

not feel themselves (owing to pre-

sent circumstances) in a position

to accept the Company's offer on

or before the 15th July, 1925, a

further opportunity shall be given

to them to take up the new shares.

Such shareholders may accord-

ingly take up the new shares on or

before the 15th day of September,

1925, and may pay the first instal-

ment of \$30 per new share on or

before that date. They will how-

ever be required to pay interest

at 6% per annum on the amount

of such first instalment from the

15th day of July, 1925, until the

date of payment.

The second instalment of \$30 per

share will be payable not later than

the 15th December, 1925, and in-

terest upon it will be payable from

the 15th October, 1925, at the rate

of 6% per annum until the date

of payment.

This notice will not affect those

shareholders who accept or have

accepted the original offer and who

make payment on the dates origi-

nally fixed i.e. as regards the first

instalment on or before the 15th

July, 1925, and as regards the

second instalment on or before the

15th October, 1925.

By Order of the Board,

R. M. DYER,

Chief Manager.

THE HONGKONG AND

MILNERS' SAFES.

THE Undersigned have just

received a shipment of

safes of various sizes. These may

be seen at No. 5 Duddell Street.

LAMBERT BROS.,

Agents.

HONGKONG HOTEL

PEAK HOTEL

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

On and from the 1st August,
1925, until further notice, the
following charges will be made
for meals:—

Breakfast.....\$1.00

Tiffin.....\$1.50

Dinner.....\$1.50

The Management has hitherto
been reluctant to increase
charges, but is now compelled
to do so owing to the use of
imported produce to a greater
extent than was necessary be-
fore the present state of emer-
gency arose.

Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the use of manholes and pits
for the reception of nightsoil will
be discontinued as from 1st August.
For the information of house-
holders who are unable to engage
coolies for the removal of nightsoil,
the relevant paragraph of the Hong-
kong and Kowloon Conservancy
Contracts is appended and persons
who desire to avail themselves of
this service are advised to make
early application in writing to the
Secretary, Sanitary Board.

Extract from the "Conservancy
Contracts":—

"The Contractor shall provide
coolies if called upon to do so by
the Head of the Sanitary Depart-
ment on application of any house-
holder for the removal of excrement
matters from all factories, work-
shops, lodging houses, boarding
houses, hotels, hospitals, clubs and
domestic buildings."

(N.B. The Contractor's rates,
which vary slightly according to
locality, will be quoted to appli-
cants.)

N. L. SMITH,
Head of the Sanitary
Department.

Hongkong, July 23, 1925.

SUNDAY HOURS.

Butchery Departments, Depot

and Kowloon:—

7 a.m. to 10 a.m.

Dairy Departments

7 a.m. to 10 a.m.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

Peak Branch, all departments.

8.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.

Ice Depot

6 a.m. to 8.30 a.m.

2 p.m. to 3 p.m.

THE DAIRY FARM,

ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG ROPE

MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

With reference to the Notice

dated the 1st May, 1925, sent to

shareholders of the Company where-

by a Final Call of \$5.00 per share

was made payable on the 1st

August, 1925, the General Managers

have decided in view of the pre-

sent condition of affairs to ex-

tend the time for payment of this

Call.

Notice is accordingly hereby

given that the said Date for Pay-

ment of the said Final Call is ex-

tended until the 2nd November,

1925, and that the Form of Bank-

ers Receipt already sent to Share-

holders can be used as though the

Date named therein were the 2nd

November, 1925.

FOR THE HONGKONG ROPE

MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Shewan Tomes & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 22, 1925.

NOTICE.

With reference to the notice of
June 22nd requesting all persons
wishing to offer their services in
the Public Interest to report to the
office of the Labour Controller, the
labour office for others than Chi-
nese will be closed as from Satur-
day, July 25th.